CMP-CB-74-18

CURRENT BACKGROUND

American Consulate General
Hong Kong

September 17, 1974

U. I. C. C.
NOV 8 1974
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

U.C.C.C.
NOV 8 1974
LIBRARY

NTIS

CMP-CB-74-18

Current Background

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 1016
September 17, 1974

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

January - May, 1974*

---

* For statements made in October through December, 1973, see Current Background No. 1012 (74-14).

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U S Department of Commerce

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/current-background-us-consulate_1974-09-17_18

Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Li Su-wen Speaks at Session of UN Commission on Status of Women 1

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution to Include Chinese as Working Language 4

Fifty-Third Session of Executive Board of World Health Organization Held in Geneva 5

25th Session of UN Commission on Status of Women Closes in New York 7

Chinese Observer Addresses Meeting of UN Population Commission 9

Territories Under Portuguese Colonial Rule Debated at UN Special Committee on Decolonialization 12

Statement by Chinese Representative at 30th Session of ECAFE 14

Chinese Representative Reaffirms China's Sovereignty Over Hsisha, Nansha Islands at ECAFE Meeting 18

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Ends Debate on South Rhodesian Question 19

Chinese Representative Speaks at ECAFE Meeting 22

ECAFE Session Closes in Colombo 23

Code of Conduct for Liner Conference Adopted 25

Chinese Representative to UN Security Council Supports Arab, Palestinian Just Struggle 26

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Concludes Debate on Namibia 27

Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at UN Special Session 29

Two Superpowers Heavily Besieged on All Sides 38

UN Security Council Concludes Discussion on Recent Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon 45

Page

Two Superpowers Severely Repudiated at Ad Hoc Committee of UN Special Session 47

Credentials of Representatives of Lon Nol Puppet Clique, South Africa Challenged 51

UN General Assembly Special Session Rejects Credentials of "Representative" of South African Regime 52

Huang Hua's Speech at UN Special Session 54

Eighth Session of UN Industrial Development Board Opens in Vienna 58

Chinese Delegation Makes Statement on "International Cooperation in Cartography" 60

27th World Health Assembly Opens in Geneva 61

UN Industrial Development Board Session Closes in Vienna 63

UN Economic and Social Council Holds Session 66

27th World Health Assembly Concludes in Geneva 67

UN Security Council Decides to Set Up UN Disengagement Observer Force 69

Subject Index 71

* * *

Li Su-wen Speaks at Session of UN Commission on Status of Women

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 14, 1974)

the 25th session of the united nations commission on the status of women opened at the u.n. headquarters this morning. chinese representative li su-wen made a speech at the meeting this afternoon.

li su-wen spoke on the path of emancipation traversed by chinese women, the tremendous changes which have taken place in women's status in china since liberation, and the great role played by the chinese women in socialist revolution and socialist construction. she stated that the chinese women resolutely support the women and peoples of various countries in their struggles against imperialism and superpower hegemonism and power politics, and for winning and safeguarding national independence, democracy and peace.

li su-wen said, "women's emancipation is a question of great importance. accounting for half of the humanity, women constitute a great force not to be neglected. their emancipation should be considered a common cause of the whole humanity. over a long period, women of many countries have made persistent efforts and endeavours to oppose the discrimination and oppression against them and to play a full role in all spheres of life as well as in the cause of promoting human progress. however, although there are legal provisions regarding women's rights, yet in some countries, such rights have to date not been effectively guaranteed in practice. in other countries, women still suffer from feudal bondage and are deprived of their rights. in still other areas, women are subjected to aggression, domination and racial discrimination by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. therefore, it is necessary to solve the question now as to how to achieve complete emancipation of women, bring about a radical improvement of their conditions and enable women throughout the world to become really conscious of their role as the masters of their own life."

she continued, "through our own experiences, we chinese women have come to understand deeply that it is by no means an easy task to lead women onto the path of genuine emancipation. in the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china, the broad masses of women, especially the toiling women on the lowest rung of the social ladder, suffered heavily from slavery and oppression under the sway of the political authority, clan authority, religious authority and the authority of the husband. many progressive women had made continuous efforts to seek the way to the emancipation of women. others had tried to secure women's rights and status by tackling the women's problem alone, but to no avail. having gone through these twists and turns, the chinese women became aware that the women's movement was an integral part of the revolutionary movement

as a whole; and that to win women's emancipation, it was imperative, first of all, to fight for national independence and liberation and socialism. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, they actively plunged themselves into the surging revolutionary struggle of the people. at the same time, they came to realize through their practice in struggle that the emancipation of women, like all other great movements of the people, was an undertaking of vital concern to the masses in their millions and that it was therefore necessary to rely on and mobilize the masses of women themselves, evoke their latent enthusiasm for liberation through intensive and painstaking ideological and organizational work, and turn it into an inexhaustible force. precisely because millions upon millions of women, together with the entire people of the country, took an active part in the chinese people's struggle for liberation, the dark rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism was finally overthrown, the chinese people won their liberation and the broad masses of women stood up."

she noted, "today, in socialist new china, the working people are masters of their country. women enjoy equal status with men in all spheres of life -- political, economic, cultural, social, as well as in the family. suppressed for thousands of years, the wisdom and strength of women are now set free. they are taking an active part in our socialist revolution and socialist construction, playing the role of 'propping up half the heaven'. they have thus commanded high respect of the people. through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mental outlook of women of all nationalities in china has undergone even more profound changes. they show concern for state and world affairs. they are anxious to serve the people better. they study hard, dare to think and act, link their work and labour with the building of socialism, the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and the cause for human progress, and have made positive contributions."

the chinese representative pointed out that in china, labour is a glorious and magnificent undertaking. women enjoy and exercise their right to work at various posts. they are working with vigour in all fields. on the fronts of industry, communications, agriculture, education, art and culture, health and sciences, women are also working hard for socialism. all this shows: time has changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men can accomplish, women can too.

li su-wen stated, "the chinese communist party and government attach great importance to training and promoting cadres from among women, particularly from among women workers and peasants. this is a great task of far-reaching significance in our revolution and construction. since liberation, and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, many outstanding women workers and peasants have been promoted to leading posts at various levels. from the highest leading organs of the party and

the government as well as the national people's congress down to the local administrations, factories and people's communes, large numbers of outstanding women have taken up leading posts. ordinary women textile workers have become leaders of the party and the state and former tibetan women serfs are now outstanding leading cadres held in respect. they are playing an increasingly remarkable role by keeping in close contact with the masses, and serving the people diligently and wholeheartedly. the emergence of tens of thousands of women cadres in our country is an important indication of the emancipation of china's women."

she went on, "the chinese communist party and government have also paid much attention to the protection of women. laws have been enforced and various measures adopted to give women special labour protection and the principle of equal pay for equal work is applied. furthermore, canteens, nurseries, kindergartens, maternity and health centres have been set up everywhere, planned parenthood is promoted, and men as well as women are encouraged to share domestic chores. all this has not only ensured the good health of women but also created favourable conditions for freeing them from household drudgery so that they may play a better part in political activities and productive work.

"since liberation, women's status in our country has undergone tremendous changes unparalleled in china's history. however, the remnants of the feudal ideas and old customs and habits left over from the old society cannot be eliminated at one swoop and it is necessary to continue the protracted struggle against the old idea of looking down upon women."

li su-wen said, "while taking part in the construction of our motherland, we chinese women are closely following at all times the struggles waged by women of other countries in the world. we are glad to see that the present international situation is developing further in the direction favourable to the people. the broad masses of women are becoming increasingly awakened. more and more women are taking part in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for winning women's rights and emancipation. women of the third world, in particular, are carrying on unremitting struggles to win and safeguard national independence, to defend state sovereignty and develop national economy and culture, and have won new victories. for this, we extend our warm congratulations to them. of course, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the aggression and domination by imperialism and colonialism continue to bring disasters to women of some countries. in the middle east, with the support of the superpowers, the israeli zionists have repeatedly launched aggressive wars, thus displacing many palestinian and arab women and subjecting them to persecution. in southern africa, under racist oppression, the broad masses of women are even deprived of the fundamental human rights and freedoms. moreover, in order to contend for world hegemony, the two superpowers are stepping up their armament race, frenziedly developing

nuclear weapons and carrying out aggression, subversion, control and interference everywhere, posing a serious threat to peace and security of the peoples and women of various countries. to win their rights and emancipation, it is imperative for the women of various countries to fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

she added, "the struggles of women and peoples of various countries always support each other. we resolutely support women and peoples of various countries in their struggles against imperialism and superpower hegemonism and power politics and for winning and safeguarding national independence, democracy and peace. we resolutely support women of various countries in their struggles to oppose discrimination against women and to win equal rights between men and women in the political, economic, cultural and social fields as well as in the family. we firmly believe that it is an irresistible historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution and that the just cause of the peoples of the world is bound to win. women of all countries will, in the light of the specific conditions and circumstances of their respective countries, push forward continuously the cause of women's emancipation."

the morning meeting elected the chairman, vice-chairmen and rapporteur of the current session. mrs. helvi sipila, assistant secretary-general for u.n. social development and humanitarian affairs, made the opening remarks.

the current session of the commission on the status of women will end on february 1.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution to Include Chinese as Working Language

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 17, 1974)

the united nations security council today adopted a resolution at its first meeting this year to include chinese among its working languages.

chinese representative huang hua made a statement at the beginning of the discussion. he pointed out that chinese, english, french, russian and spanish are the five official languages of the united nations. the united nations charter provides in explicit terms that the texts in the five languages are equally authentic. but at first only english and french were taken as working languages. later, spanish and russian were included.

he noted that at the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly in 1973, the chinese delegation put forward a

proposal to include chinese among the working languages of the general assembly and the security council. subsequently the general assembly unanimously adopted resolutions to include chinese among its working languages and considered it desirable to include chinese among the working languages of the security council.

kenyan representative omar ahmed fakih spoke in favour of the inclusion of chinese among the working languages of the security council. he noted that chinese is a language spoken by hundreds of millions of people. ricardo walter stubbs, representative of peru, said that the action proposed was "just and necessary". he said he was sure it had general support. louis de guiringaud, representative of france, pointed out that in france today, more and more people are studying chinese, and a similar trend could be noted in other countries. france advocated a wider use of the chinese language in the work of the united nations, he stated.

other members of the security council, including cameroon, iraq, mauritania, indonesia, australia, austria, and britain, voiced support for the resolution.

chinese representative huang hua expressed thanks for the adoption of the resolution. he stated that this security council resolution put an end to an unreasonable state of affairs which had long existed at the united nations. the adoption of the resolution is logical, accords with the spirit of the u.n. charter, and will help to increase the work efficiency of the security council, he added.

Fifty-Third Session of Executive Board of World Health Organization Held in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jan. 25, 1974)

the fifty-third session of the executive board of the world health organization (who) was held here from january 15 to 25.

the main item of the session was to examine the programme and budget proposals for who activities in 1975. the session also discussed some other problems.

a resolution was adopted which recommends that the next who assembly consider the representation of african national liberation movements recognized by the organization of african unity in an appropriate capacity in meetings of who assembly in proceedings relating to their countries.

in another resolution, the executive board expresses deep concern over the drought in africa. it urges the member states of who to respond to the appeal of giving assistance to meet the urgent problems involved.

the session also adopted a resolution recommending that the application by the republic of guinea (bissau) be put on the provisional agenda of the next who assembly.

during its consideration of applications of non-governmental organizations of admission into (who) official relations, chinese representative chen hai-feng solemnly pointed out that in the international union of biological sciences which applied for establishing official relations with who, and in some other non-governmental organizations which have established official relations with this organization, there are still institutions, bodies or elements controlled by the chiang kai-shek clique, usurping the name of china or adopting the name of taiwan. this is completely impermissible and also runs counter to the relevant resolutions of the united nations, the who as well as the executive board of this organization. the executive board should urge all international organizations connected with who to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique as early as possible and break off all ties with that clique.

he requested the director-general "to regard the question whether or not to expel those bodies and elements controlled by the chiang kai-shek clique from the organizations concerned as one aspect of the review of this organization and include it in his report to the standing committee on non-governmental organizations and to the executive board in 1975".

chen hai-feng also pointed out that it is wrong to list hongkong as a country in the document of the international union of biological sciences.

on examining the problem of assistance to liberation movements in southern africa, chen hai-feng stressed, "we should resolutely support the people's struggle for national liberation in southern africa. who should do its utmost to give moral as well as material support to their just struggle. it is imperative to urge those countries, which support the racist regimes in southern africa politically and economically, to sever all links with those regimes."

on examining the programme and budget in which the lon nol clique will be provided with "service and assistance", chen hai-feng pointed out that the lon nol clique could by no means represent the cambodian people, and its participation in who was utterly illegal. he was resolutely opposed to providing any service and assistance to the traitorous lon nol clique.

when the supplementary budget estimates for 1974 was discussed, mahler, director-general of who, read a statement from the minister of health of china, announcing that china, in principle, is not prepared to make use of the funds for "service and assistance" provided

to china by who. this announcement was warmly welcomed by all other members of the executive board in their speeches.

during the discussion on health education, chen hai-feng gave a brief account of health work in china. he stressed that one of the basic experiences in china of health service over the last twenty-odd years is to launch mass movements in a deep-going way and follow a mass line in doing everything. he said that at present in rural china, the main force in health work is composed of over a million "bare-foot" doctors and over three million health aides in the production teams who are not withdrawn from productive work. they are making a great contribution in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

25th Session of UN Commission on Status of Women Closes in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 1, 1974)

the twentyfifth session of the united nations commission on the status of women closed here this evening.

the session began on january 14. the main items of the session were: drafting programmes for "international women's year", interrelationship of status of women and family planning, status of rural women, and protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence. chinese representative li su-wen made a number of speeches at the session, expounding china's views on all these matters.

during the discussion of "international women's year", li su-wen pointed out that the theme of "international women's year" should be that women of all countries unite in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism and strive for and safeguard national independence, democracy and women's rights. the emancipation of women in all countries is of vital interest to women in their hundreds of millions, and it is necessary to rely on and mobilize the broad masses of women for their emancipation. to this end, in mapping out the plan of activities for "international women's year", stress should be put on mobilizing as broadly as possible the women masses to take part in the cause of women's liberation so as to lay a broad and solid mass foundation for the activities of "international women's year". in this way, the activities will gain more practical effects and will not turn out to be a mere formality.

dwelling on the interrelationship of the status of women and family planning, li su-wen gave an account of the guideline of the chinese government on family planning and its great efforts in this field. she said that family planning is of vital interest to women. it can play a positive role in alleviating their household drudgery, and in truly ensuring an active role of women in all spheres of life in society. it also helps create favourable conditions for the advancement of women's status. of course, a radical change in the status of women hinges not on family planning but on whether or not the hundreds of millions of women are actively mobilized to fight together with the rest of the people for the complete victory of the cause of national and social liberation.

during the discussion on the item of protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, li su-wen and some representatives from third world states condemned the imperialists, colonialists and superpowers for their aggressive acts. they believed that only relying on armed struggle could they win social and national liberation and could the security of women and children be assured. the chinese representative sternly rejected the soviet representative's vicious slanders against china and listed a series of facts to indicate that it is the rivalry between the two superpowers and their policy of aggression and expansion that are threatening world peace and the security of the people of all countries.

the session also discussed the question of drafting a new international convention on the elimination of discrimination against women. it agreed to transmit to governments draft articles of a proposed convention on the elimination of discrimination against women prepared by a working group on the question.

speaking on this problem, li su-wen pointed out that it is impossible to win genuine rights of women without their integration with the masses and their active participation in the struggle for national liberation and social liberation and without the victory of that struggle. it is essential for us to bear in mind that while drafting the convention, the primary aim and task of the women's liberation movement is the mobilization of women into active participation of the common struggle for national and social liberation and their close integration with the entire people for winning victories in that struggle.

Chinese Observer Addresses Meeting of UN Population Commission

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 11, 1974)

hsu li-chang, observer of the people's republic of china to the third special session of the population commission of the united nations, expounded china's position on the population issue in his speech at this morning's session.

the population commission opened its third special session on march 4 and it will last till march 15. the main task of this session is to plan for the world population conference to be held in bucharest from august 19 to 30, 1974. 27 countries are members of the population commission and more than 30 countries have sent observers to the current session.

during the discussion on a draft of the "world population plan of action", hsu li-chang said:

"the population situation of a country is determined by her social system. at present, many countries have population problems, such as unemployment, starvation, high morbidity and mortality. all these problems should be examined in the context of the given political-economic conditions instead of by an abstract approach separated from those conditions. what is the root cause of the population problems existing in many countries today? some people attribute them to the quick and excessive growth of the population. according to them, big population is the cause for slow economic development, inadequate resources, pollution of the environment and a miserable life in the families of the developing countries. ... they maintain that the excessively large population of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america is the 'root cause of all problems' in the world."

hsu li-chang continued, "in our view, such assertions are entirely wrong for they are totally inconsistent with the actual fact. the fundemental reason why there are poverty and 'population' problems in some developing countries is the hegemonism, aggression and plunder perpetrated by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially the two superpowers."

"poor countries are not poor from the very beginning, nor is a large population the cause of their poverty. they are poor because of brutal plunder and exploitation. at present, population densities in most of the developing countries are lower than the developed countries. how can it be said that their population is too large?

"we maintain that of all things in the world, people are the most precious. once the people take their destiny into their own hands, they will be able to perform any miracles. take china for example. under the leadership

of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the chinese people have overthrown the rule of imperialism and its lackeys, become the masters of the country and are building socialism independently and through self-reliance. over the past two decades and more, although china's population has grown from around 500 million to more than 700 million, our economy has developed faster and not slower; our resources have become richer and not poorer; our environment is gradually improved and not worsened and our people's living standard has been raised step by step and not lowered. with the emancipation of the people, man and woman are equal. they help and love each other, work together and strive to build a new society. this historical fact has fully borne out the truth that the question of feeding the people can be solved through revolution plus production. the view that a large population is the 'root cause of all problems' is wholly untenable.

"now let's take a look at the developed countries. some of them claim to be very rich, but there are also age-old serious population problems. the population there grows very slowly, yet millions are unemployed and tens of millions are struggling on the verge of starvation. regardless of the fate of the people, the ruling cricles in those countries carry out aggression and expansion abroad and ruthless oppression and exploitation at home. certain people, out of ulterior motives, arbitrarily pin the label of 'population explosion' on developing countries of asia, africa and latin america and even seek to blame them for the 'disasters' of unemployment and poverty in their own countries. how absurd this is exclamation"

referring to the correct way to solve the population problems, he said: "if the developing countries are to solve their population problems, their crucial task is to combat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and superpower hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop national economy and culture through self-reliance. each country should formulate her own policy in the light of her own population situation. the chinese government is pursuing step by step a policy of planned growth of population. but we believe that a population policy can be properly formulated and effectively carried out only when foreign aggression and interference are prevented, political and economic independence are secured and the people have become the masters of the country. some people say that the population policy should 'be given the first place' and 'plays the decisive role', they even regard the birth control programme as a panacea. this is putting the cart before the horse and is wrong. some people make use of such views to cover up the imperialist crimes of aggression and switch the general orientation of the struggle of the world people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. this is what we resolutely oppose."

"it is china's consistent position to combat imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and superpower hegemonism,

and support the developing countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence, develop independent national economy and improve and raise the living standard and cultural level of the people step by step. it is also the common demand of the asian, african and latin american developing countries and the earnest desire of the broad masses of the people of the world", he said. "we are of the opinion that this session and the forthcoming world population conference should give full expression to this just demand of the developing countries which constitute two thirds of the world population. at the same time, full expression should also be given to the just demands of the vast majority of the people in the developed countries for winning and protecting their right to work, improving their living conditions and ultimately eliminating the root cause of unemployment," he added.

hsu li-chang pointed out that some people, basing themselves solely on demographic forecasts, had painted a black and depressing picture of the future of mankind. more than a hundred years ago, when the world population was less than one billion, malthus raised a hue and cry about "overpopulation" and the impossibility for the growth of production ever to catch up with that of population. today, more than a hundred years later, the world population has more than trebled, but there has been even greater growth of the material wealth of society, thanks to the efforts of the broad masses of the people in surmounting numerous obstacles. in the short span of the twenty-odd years since her founding, the people's republic of china has increased her industrial and agricultural production several times, her rate of production growth exceeding that of her population increase. "history is progressing, and mankind is advancing. we are fully confident that the future of mankind is infinitely bright", he said.

"the formulation of population policy and target, census and the publication of statistics are internal affairs within the sovereignty of each country and should be handled by each government in accordance with the wishes of its people. it is inappropriate and unfeasible for the united nations world population conference to lay down unified regulations. international cooperation in the field of population matter must be carried out in conformity with the principles of complete voluntariness of the parties concerned, strict respect for state sovereignty and promotion of self-reliance on the part of the recipient countries," he stressed.

Territories Under Portuguese Colonial Rule Debated at UN Special Committee on Decolonialization

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 15, 1974)

the question of territories under portuguese colonial rule was debated at the united nations special committee on decolonialization from march 5 to 15.

during the debate, the representatives of the people's liberation movement of angola, the angolan national liberation front and the mozambique liberation front denounced the crimes committed by the portuguese colonialists and expressed their determination to strengthen unity and persist in struggle so as to drive the portuguese colonialists out of their lands.

manuel jorge of the people's liberation movement of angola declared that the national liberation movement in angola was making gains unceasingly in the battlefield. more portuguese colonial troops had been put out of action. he pointed out that the colonial regime in portugal could not contain the patriotic armed struggle of the angolan people because the masses were being mobilized in fighting against portuguese colonialism.

mangali tula of the angolan national liberation front denounced the portuguese colonialists for plundering the wealth of angola and continuing its colonial policy of suppressing the angolan people.

shafudine khan of the mozambique liberation front said that for the last ten years, the people of mozambique have been fighting for independence and won successes in various areas. he thanked the arab countries for extending their oil embargo to portugal and the south african regime.

during the debate, the representatives of some afro-asian member states denounced the portuguese colonial authorities and expressed their support to the just struggle waged by the people in the portuguese-occupied colonies.

tanzanian representative nimrod m. lugoe said that the liberation movements in the portuguese-ruled colonies were scoring one victory after another in the field. efforts at national construction had started in the liberated areas.

malian representative aliou traore pointed out that portugal intended to keep angola and mozambique under its perpetual colonial domination. however, the african people was determined to reject that policy. they would continue to bear arms to reveal the true essence of the unsavoury policies of portugal, he said.

congolese representative didier iloy said that the people in the portuguese-occupied territories were using

revolutionary violence against portugal's counter-revolutionary violence. armed struggle was the only means possible today to liberation in the portuguese colonies, he pointed out.

having expounded the excellent situation prevailing in the armed struggles of the people in the portuguese colonies, chinese representative wu miao-fa said, "the continuous victories of the armed struggles of the mozambique and angolan peoples have thrown the portuguese colonialist regime into a panic. while intensifying military suppression on the one hand, it continues to play deceptive tricks on the other."

he pointed out: "the portuguese colonialist regime has dared to commit so many evils and act so truculently because it has obtained the connivance and support of international imperialism and the close cooperation of the colonialist authorities in south africa and southern rhodesia."

he said: "the perverse actions of the portuguese colonialist authorities can never crush the heroic people of mozambique and angola, or check the torrential tide of the national liberation movement, nor can they perpetuate their dark colonial rule of several centuries during which they could ride roughshod over the people."

"so long as the people on the portuguese colonies uphold unity and persevere in struggle, with the support of the people of the world, they will certainly drive the enemies out of their homeland and win victory."

he condemned the portuguese colonialist authorities and the south african racist and colonialist authorities for their cruel suppression of the people in southern africa.

he said: "the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the people of mozambique and angola in their dire misery and we will, as always, give them every possible assistance within our capability until they win complete victory."

the special committee on decolonialization ended its debate with a resolution condemning portugal for its colonial wars and repressive acts against the peoples of angola and mozambique. it called upon all states to take forthwith all measures to put an end to any activities that help to exploit the territories under the domination of the portuguese colonialists and the people therein.

Statement by Chinese Representative at 30th Session of ECAFE

(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 29, 1974)

following are excerpts of a statement made on march 29 by huang ming-ta, representative of the chinese delegation, at the 30th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east.

first of all, huang ming-ta recalled that since our last session, great changes have taken place in the situation in the asian and far eastern region. he said that on the one hand, the struggles of the people of asian and far eastern countries to safeguard national independence or win national liberation are forging ahead vigorously. on the other hand, the two superpowers are stepping up their contention for hegemony in this region, particularly in the indian ocean, turning a peaceful ocean into an arena of fierce rivalry. this course of action by the superpowers is the cause of tension and turbulence in the asian and far eastern region. "all this is eloquent proof that, like the world situation as a whole, the current situation in the asian and far eastern region is characterized by universal great disorder. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this is the main trend in the development of the situation in this region, too. the superpowers have increasingly revealed their true features and are beset with difficulties, while the peoples of the asian and far eastern countries have become more aroused and are advancing in big strides."

in the economic sphere, he said, the developing countries in asia and the far east are actively waging struggles against imperialist exploitation and plunder and for the safeguarding and development of their national economy. some countries are eliminating imperialist economic forces in a planned way. organizations of raw material exporting countries have further taken concerted steps to counter imperialist and superpower monopoly of international markets. bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation among developing countries in the asian and far eastern region have been strengthened. in a number of countries, agriculture and national industry have witnessed new growth. "it should be pointed out in particular that, thanks to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism waged in the past year in the asian and far eastern region, especially that waged by the arab countries in the middle east, more and more countries have seen with greater clarity the essential weakness of imperialism and of the superpowers in particular. they have come to realize that it is imperialism that is dependent on the third world rather than the other way round; it is the superpowers who are afraid of the third world rather than the other way round. the courage and confidence of the third world

countries in combating imperialism and big-power hegemonism have further increased."

"but we must not fail to note that the developing countries in asia and the far east still have a long way to go in ridding themselves of poverty, from which they have long suffered, and are meeting great obstacles and difficulties on the road of developing their national economy." huang ming-ta said: "innumerable facts prove that in the final analysis, the poverty of the developing countries and the obstacles they come up against on their road of advance all stem from exploitation and plunder by colonialism and imperialism, and particularly by the superpowers."

"imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, especially the superpowers, have long been draining away the immense wealth of the developing countries by political, military, economic and other means. the imperialist countries have always practised plunder under the cover of "aid". over the years, while some asian countries were in economic difficulty and had a slow rate of development, the enterprises run there by the imperialists, nonetheless, made money year after year, their profits soaring. one of the superpowers, which constantly styles itself a friend of the developing countries, is also making use of 'aid' to gain control of major branches of the national economy of recipient countries, deprive them of their sovereign rights and make huge profits by buying their export products on the cheap and reselling them at much higher prices". "in the field of foreign trade, the imperialists have monopolized international markets and done their utmost to force down the prices of mineral and farm products exported by asian countries. yet the prices of industrial goods they sell to asian countries keep rising sharply from year to year. the "scissors" gap between the two, together with the tariff barriers they have set up, have long forced upon the asian countries trade deficits and untold economic losses. the imperialists, moreover, have pursued a policy of dumping huge amounts of slow-selling goods onto the international market, throwing it into chaos and hitting and crippling the agriculture, mining, and manufacturing industries of asian countries. agriculture has dwindled and food is scarce in some asian countries that used to be big grain-producers. apart from such factors as natural calamities, is this not the result of the above-described policy of imperialism? when asian countries run into economic difficulties, imperialism seizes the opportunity to practise usury, and even attach political conditions to its loans to secure various special privileges. it presses for repayment when the term is up, forcing these countries into a vicious circle of contracting new debts to service old ones. furthermore, imperialism shifts its economic crisis onto the developing countries by currency devaluation and other means, dealing heavier blows at their economy."

"through their own experience", he pointed out, "the people of the developing countries in asia and the far

east have come to see more and more clearly where the root cause of their poverty lies. meanwhile, through their common struggle against foreign plunder and exploitation, they have become more keenly aware that the correct way to overcome their difficulties is to unite and take concerted action. many of the raw materials needed by imperialism are produced in the developing countries. imperialism cannot survive without plundering the raw materials of the developing countries. why can't we developing countries get organized, strengthen our unity and use every possible means to hit back at imperialism? although we are comparatively poor today, it is we who are really powerful, not imperialism."

huang ming-ta said: "a country's political independence is inseparable from its economic independence. to defend political and economic independence against foreign interference and control is the first prerequisite for the development of a national economy. at present, the political and economic independence of asian and far eastern countries are still constantly threatened and impaired by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and particularly by the superpowers. only by firmly resisting the interference, control and infiltration of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the superpowers in particular, and gradually shaking off dependence upon them, can the developing countries in asia and the far east safeguard their own independence and sovereignty, protect their national resources from plunder and develop their national economy.

"the experience of many developing countries shows that the reliable way for the developing countries to develop their national economy is to maintain independence, practise self-reliance and, on this basis, support, help and cooperate with one another. self-reliance means that a country should proceed in the light of its actual conditions, rely on the strength of its own people, control its own economic life-lines and use its own resources to develop its own agriculture, light industry and heavy industry step by step and in a planned way. self-reliance does not preclude aid from other countries, but all aid must be based on equality, and must have as its purpose help to the recipient countries to develop their independent national economy; it must definitely not seek to place them under control. mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, warned against depending on other nations and international credit institutions. she called on the people of sri lanka: 'let us not mortgage our children any more. let us be self-reliant, courageous and determined.' her just call gives full expression to the heroic mettle and staunch will of the people of the developing countries in asia and the far east."

the people's republic of china is a socialist country and a developing country as well, he said. under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china, since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people have carried on the great socialist revolution while undertaking socialist economic construction in a planned way in accordance with the principle of independence

and self-reliance. after more than twenty years of endeavour, semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china, which was poverty-stricken and backward, has been transformed into a socialist new china taking her first steps toward prosperity.

he said: "while our economy has achieved considerable success, its base is still comparatively weak, and the technological level reached in production is still not very high. we must continue to work hard and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat so that we may build china into a socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and technology in not too long a period and make a greater contribution to mankind."

"most of the countries in the ecafe region," he said, "are developing countries. while our conditions differ, we developing countries have all suffered long from imperialist aggression and plunder and are currently facing the tasks of opposing imperialism and big-power hegemonism and building our countries. common historical lot and fighting tasks link the chinese people closely with the people of all other developing countries. we sympathize with and support one another. the chinese people firmly support the people of the other developing countries in asia and the far east in their struggles to develop national economy, protect their sovereign rights over national resources and to establish international economic relationships that are equitable and rational, and to combat imperialist, and particularly superpower control, plunder and exploitation. we are confident that we will all succeed in gradually ridding our countries of poverty and backwardness and in attaining national prosperity so long as we strengthen our unity, persist in struggle and take our destiny into our own hands."

concluding his statement, he pointed out that "the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the cambodian head of state prince norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government of the cambodian people. the puppet lon nol clique is a handful of cambodian national scum, and it is illegal for its representative to take part in this session. there exist two administrations in south viet nam. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. it is inappropriate that the representative of the saigon authorities should participate in this session unilaterally. it is also unreasonable and abnormal for the south korean authorities to send their representatives to this session unilaterally. we express our regret at the above state of affairs."

Chinese Representative Reaffirms China's Sovereignty Over Hsisha, Nansha Islands at ECAFE Meeting

(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 30, 1974)

the solemn stand of the people's republic of china on the indisputable sovereignty over hsisha and nansha islands and the sea areas around them was reaffirmed by the alternate representative of the chinese delegation chi lung at the 30th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east (ecafe) today. he also sternly refuted the shameless allegations made by the representative of the saigon authorities.

chi lung said in his speech that, under item four of the agenda of the current session, hsisha islands and nansha islands of china are listed as offshore island areas of the saigon authorities in south viet nam and it is mentioned that "exploration and development agreement had been drawn up for 30 areas in the south china sea". regarding this, the chinese delegation wishes to make the following solemn statement:

"the hsisha and nansha islands in the south china sea have always been an inalienable part of china's territory. the people's republic of china has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and the sea areas around them. back on august 15, 1951, foreign minister chou en-lai of the people's republic of china in his 'statement on the u.s.-british draft peace treaty with japan and the san francisco conference's solemnly pointed out that 'just like the entire nansha islands, chunsha islands and tungsha islands, hsisha islands and nanwei islands have always been china's territory. although they had been occupied by japan for some time during the war of aggression waged by japanese imperialism, they were all taken over by the then chinese government following japan's surrender.' after that time, the chinese government has on many occasions reiterated this stand.

"it is wrong that hsisha islands and nansha islands of china are listed as offshore islands of the saigon authorities in south viet nam in the above-mentioned document prepared by the secretariat. the chinese delegation demands that the secretariat take measures to correct the mistake and see to it that similar cases will not occur in future."

the representative of the saigon authorities then shouted for the floor. he claimed sovereignty over the above mentioned chinese territory and viciously attacked china.

at this chi lung again took the floor. he pointed out in his speech that it is futile for the saigon authorities to cover its aggression with sophistication. for a long time, he added, the saigon authorities have

attempted to occupy the chinese hsisha and nansha islands. the saigon authorities not only included into its territory of more than ten islands of chinese islands, including nanwei and tai ping islands of nansha islands, but also openly launched armed provocations against china and occupied chinese territory by force. this is the height of impudence exclamation

reaffirming the indisputable sovereignty over these islands and the sea areas around them, the chinese alternate representative said that the chinese government would never permit the saigon authorities to encroach upon china's territorial sovereignty under any pretext. this stand of the chinese government is firm and unchangeable.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Ends Debate on South Rhodesian Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 1, 1974)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization held debate on the question of south rhodesia from march 22 to april 1. speakers at the debate and the resolutions adopted at the end of the debate condemned the south rhodesian racist regime for its continued repression of the zimbabwe people, and the u.s., british and other governments for their violations of the u.n. resolutions on sanctions against the south rhodesian racist regime.

during the debate, representatives of the zimbabwe african national union and the zimbabwe african people's union expressed the determination of the zimbabwe people to strengthen their unity and persevere in armed struggle in order to overcome all obstacles, overthrow the smith racist regime and win national liberation.

noel g. mukono, secretary for external affairs of the zimbabwe african national union, said that zimbabwe should be liberated by the zimbabwe people themselves. it is only through their blood and sacrifice that the liberation of zimbabwe can become a reality. he condemned the united states and britain for violating the sanctions against the smith regime.

t. george silundika, secretary for publicity and information of the zimbabwe african people's union, said that the liberation struggle in zimbabwe has been escalating and spreading. the smith regime was getting more and more isolated and desperate. he denounced britain and other western countries for defying united nations resolutions and violating the sanctions.

nimrod m. lugoe, representative of tanzania, said that the zimbabwe people were determined to overthrow the illegal smith regime and to liberate themselves from the repressive yoke.

haissam kelani, representative of syria, said that the people of zimbabwe were determined to chase out the repressors who were pursuing a policy of terror, cruelty and racism.

mrs. famah joka-bangura, representative of sierra leone, denounced the united states, britain and other countries for violating the sanctions against the smith regime.

didier iloy, representative of the congo, condemned the imperialist forces for continuing to give material support to the illegal smith regime.

in a speech at the meeting on march 25, chinese representative wu miao-fa pointed out that in recent years, the zimbabwe people have strengthened their unity and won a series of new victories on the road of armed struggle. all this shows that the zimbabwe people, long enslaved and oppressed by colonialism, have an indomitable will to fight for freedom and liberation and that no reactionary force on earth can stop them. citing facts he said that the fascist smith regime has pushed forward more vigorously with its counter-revolutionary tactics of combining repression with deception in dealing with the zimbabwe people. the criminal measures taken by the smith regime amount to nothing but a desperate struggle before its total collapse, he noted.

"the zimbabwe people still face long and tortuous struggles, but their future is bright. so long as the zimbabwe patriotic armed forces strengthen their unity, resolutely mobilize the masses of the people, and persevere in prolonged struggles, they will certainly overcome all difficulties on the road of advance, obtain the support of the people, overthrow the smith racist colonialist regime and achieve national liberation," he said.

the chinese representative denounced imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for rendering political, economic, military and diplomatic support to the smith colonialist regime, and for violating the u.n. sanctions against the regime.

wu miao-fa stressed that "the only solution to the question of rhodesia is to respect the zimbabwe people's right to self-determination, give them energetic political, moral and material support in their just struggle to overthrow the smith racist regime and win national liberation and let the zimbabwe people achieve complete national independence free from interference by any imperialist forces. the chinese delegation will not agree to and firmly oppose anything that goes against this principle". he said, "the chinese government and people will continue to give the zimbabwe people every possible assistance until they win the final victory."

the chinese representative also sternly refuted the rumour and slander spread by the soviet authorities on many occasions about china having so-called trade relations with rhodesia.

soviet representative vadim p. kovalendo in his speech once again made a vicious attack on china by spreading the lie that china was trading with the smith regime.

wu miao-fa again took the floor on march 28 to expose and refute the soviet union's despicable act of repeatedly spreading rumours. he pointed out that in the guise of the so-called "reliable and loyal allies" of the developing countries, the soviet union is taking advantage of the issues on territories and nationalities to create dissension and conflict among the developing countries. in the name of providing "economic assistance," it is extorting all kinds of privileges, including the establishment of military bases, so as to carry out control, interference and subversion against other countries. the soviet union is sowing discord and creating division among the liberation movements and imposing its will on others in a vain attempt to incorporate the national liberation movements into its own orbit. all these are criminal acts of sham support and genuine betrayal of the national liberation movements and of undermining these movements by the soviet union, he said.

the chinese delegate once again declared that in order to support the just struggle of the people of zimbabwe, the chinese government has always refrained from having any diplomatic contacts with the rhodesian white racist regime, and long ago severed all economic and trade relations with it, direct or indirect. china resolutely supports the relevant resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly and the security council on sanctions against the rhodesian racist regime, and is willing, together with justice-upholding countries, to work for the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions. the vicious lies and slanders of the soviet representative in a vain attempt to distort the just stand of the chinese government on this issue is entirely futile and will never prevail, he concluded.

Chinese Representative Speaks at ECAFE Meeting

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 2, 1974)

chinese representative huang ming-ta today reiterates that all sea bed resources in china's coastal sea areas and those off her islands belong to china. he made this statement at a meeting of the 30th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east (e.c.a.f.e.) discussing the problem of prospecting for mineral resources in asia off shore areas.

the chinese representative condemned the superpowers. he said, the superpowers, taking advantage of temporary economic and technological difficulties of the developing countries and in the name of "aid" or "scientific study", have dispatched planes and surveying ships everywhere to barge at will into off shore areas of the developing countries, prospecting sea bed resources and stealing much resources intelligence in an attempt to proceed to control and plunder sea bed resources in these areas.

he pointed out that "this seriously impairs economic interests and state sovereignty of the developing countries and sharpens contention between the superpowers for maritime hegemony. this state of affairs cannot but arouse our grave attention."

he said, "sea bed resources in china's coastal sea areas have long been coveted by foreign world oil monopolists. in recent years, certain countries and organizations have frequently conducted open or covert massive geophysical exploration and ocean-geological survey in china's coastal sea areas, including those off her islands, infringing on china's sovereignty and endangering her security."

huang ming-ta said, "the delegation of the people's republic of china hereby reiterates that all sea bed resources in china's coastal sea areas and those off her islands belong to china. china alone has the right to prospect and exploit these sea bed resources. all prospecting and drilling activities carried out at will in china's coastal sea areas and those off her islands in disregard of china's sovereignty are illegal."

he pointed out, "division of jurisdiction of the continental shelf between china and countries bordering on or facing her should be decided by countries concerned through consultations on an equal footing. to one-sidedly mark off a large area of the continental shelf as a so-called 'joint development zone' behind china's back is an infringement on china's sovereignty, which the chinese government absolutely cannot accept. anyone who arbitrarily carries out development activities in this area must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom."

Reproduced from best available copy.

he said, "the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china. all agreements and contracts concerning prospecting and exploitation of china's sea bed resources concluded by the chiang kai-shek clique in taiwan with any country, international organization or foreign state or private enterprise are illegal and null and void. none of them will be recognized by the chinese government."

huang ming-ta concluded that it is well-known that the chiang kai-shek clique is a handful of national scum who have been cast aside by the chinese people long ago. the 26th session of the united nations general assembly adopted a resolution "to restore all its rights to the people's republic of china and to recognize the representatives of its government as the only legitimate representatives of china to the united nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of chiang kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the united nations and in all the organizations affiliated to it." a few days ago the representative of the saigon authorities, in disregard of the resolution, made an unfounded attack on the representative of the people's republic of china, making bitter complaints for the chiang kai-shek clique. this act of the saigon authorities, except showing that both the saigon authorities and the chiang clique are reactionaries in their decline, will by no means impair the dignity of the people's republic of china.

ECAFE Session Closes in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 7, 1974)

the 30th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east (e.c.a.f.e.) closed here yesterday.

at the plenary meeting yesterday morning, the e.c.a.f.e. annual report covering the period from february 24, 1973 to april 6, 1974 was passed. it would be submitted to the economic and social council of the united nations for consideration.

a declaration (colombo declaration) was adopted at a meeting on april 5. the declaration reaffirms "the aspirations, the responsibility and the will of the peoples of asia and the pacific to continue to develop their national economies on the principles of independence and self-reliance, and to promote cooperation among countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

during the meetings, it adopted 13 resolutions including the establishment of a world fertilizer fund as proposed by the sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike,

Reproduced from best available copy.

the change of the name of e.c.a.f.e. into economic and social commission for asia and the pacific, rationalization of the conference structure of e.c.a.f.e., inclusion of the chinese among the working languages of e.c.a.f.e.

on april 5, when the resolution "financing the urgent balance of payments needs and long term developmental requirements of developing countries" was put to vote, adviser of the chinese delegation wang tien-tse expressed the view of the chinese delegation on the establishment of a fund for assisting developing countries. he said that the establishment of such a fund, first of all, requires consent of developing countries and it should be helpful to promoting solidarity and mutual help among developing countries and overcoming difficulties which they are facing. with regard to problems among developing countries, a proper solution should be worked out on the principle of consultation.

wang tien-tse said that up to now the international monetary fund and the international bank for reconstruction and development have not yet implemented resolution 2758 adopted by the united nations general assembly at its 26th session and have not expelled the "representatives" of the chiang kai-shek clique from them. therefore, the chinese delegation wants to make reservations about the provisions in the draft resolution concerning the i.m.f. and the i.b.r.d.

at the closing meeting, representatives of the cook islands, pakistan, nepal, afghanistan, australia and others made short speeches.

representative of the chinese delegation huang ming-ta in his speech thanked the sri lanka government for its warm hospitality and considerate arrangements, thanked the chairman of the session for his precious services in conducting the session and thanked the executive secretary and the whole staff of the secretariat for their friendly assistance to the chinese delegation.

huang ming-ta said that it was manifested once again through this session that to maintain national independence, developing national economy are the common desire of the peoples of the developing countries. in realizing this desire there will be inevitably various obstacles and difficulties. however, provided that developing countries strengthen their unity, persist in struggle, they are surely to gain victory.

during the session, many representatives from developing countries in their speeches expressed determination to develop their national economies and protect their national interests. they pointed out that problems of poverty, under development, unemployment and food still exist in this region. they expressed great dissatisfaction at the many injustices in international trade and economy and the international monetary system which have aggravated these problems and adversely effected

Reproduced from best available copy.

the economic development of developing countries. they indicated that they would made efforts to change the situation.

at the closing meeting, the chairman of the session announced that the next e.c.a.f.e. meeting would be held in new delhi.

Code of Conduct for Liner Conference Adopted

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 7, 1974)

the second-stage meeting of the conference of plenipotentiaries of the united nations on a code of conduct for liner conferences concluded here today after adopting a "code of conduct" supported by third world countries.

the "code" was adopted by a vote of 72 in favour, 7 against and 5 abstentions.

the meeting, which opened on march 11 this year, was convened in accordance with the request of developing countries and a resolution of the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly. for a long time, the liner conferences have been manipulated by some countries which have monopolized international maritime shipping. these countries keep international maritime transport services under their control, and arbitrarily fix shipping charges, thus seriously affecting the cause of the developing countries in promoting their national economy, foreign trade and national shipping services. as a result, the developing countries have repeatedly and strongly demanded redressing of this injustice.

while drawing up the "code", representatives of the developing countries repeatedly stressed that it must embody the principles of justice, equality and mutual benefit. they put forward a series of reasonable and just demands that monopolization of international maritime shipping should be opposed, national economic interests be safeguarded and national shipping services be developed. but a few countries monopolizing international shipping have tried their utmost to maintain their monopoly position, making it impossible for the meeting to reach an early agreement on a series of important questions.

thanks to the positive efforts and struggle of the developing countries, the meeting finally adopted the "code" by an overwhelming majority. this reflects once again the unity of the third world countries and the increasingly important role they play in international affairs.

in a written statement published at the meeting after the adoption of the "code", chinese representative chou chiu-yen pointed out that it is an inevitable trend that the international maritime transport services are advancing in the direction of equality and mutual benefit. he reaffirmed china's principled stand of supporting the just moves of the developing countries against international shipping monopoly, for safeguarding their national interests and developing their national economy. he also stated that china will continue to work unremittingly for the healthy development of international shipping services and international economic relations.

Chinese Representative to UN Security Council Supports Arab, Palestinian Just Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 8, 1974)

chinese deputy permanent representative to the united nations chuang yen declared today at the u.n. security council that the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the arab and palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights.

the u.n. security council met this afternoon to take up a report by u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim on the united nations emergency force (unef) in the middle east, in which he recommends that the council extend the mandate of the force for another six months until october 24, 1974.

chuang yen made a statement during the discussion. he said: "the development of events has enabled people to see ever more clearly that the root cause of the middle east question lies in the aggression on the part of israeli zionism and the superpowers' increasingly fierce contention for hegemony in that area. to achieve a genuine settlement of the middle east question, israel must withdraw from the arab territories it has occupied, the palestinian people must regain their national rights, and the superpowers must cease to practise hegemonism and power politics in the middle east. failing all this, the arab and palestinian people will never stop their struggle, the justice-upholding countries and peoples in the world will never cease their support for the just struggle of the arab and palestinian people, and there can never be any 'just and durable peace' in the middle east."

referring to the arab people's struggle against israeli aggression, chuang yen said that "the road of

struggle may be tortuous, but the future is definitely bright. we are deeply convinced that no matter how hard the enemy puts up a struggle and makes trouble, the great arab and palestinian people, upholding unity and persevering in struggle, will certainly surmount numerous difficulties, foil all enemy schemes and plots and win final victory in their just cause."

chuang yen said "with regard to the question of dispatching the unef, we have always been opposed to it in principle. it was only out of consideration of the desire of the victims of the aggression that the chinese delegation refrained from casting a veto on resolution 340 adopted by the security council on october 25 last year. basing ourselves on this position, we will not participate in the voting on the draft resolution for prolonging the mandate of the unef."

the draft resolution on extending the mandate of the unef for a further period of six months was adopted at the meeting as 13 countries including the u.s.a. and the u.s.s.r. voted in favour. china and iraq did not participate in the vote.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Concludes Debate on Namibia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 8, 1974)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization held a debate on the question of namibia from april 2 to 8.

in the course of the debate, representatives of various third-world countries once again strongly condemned the racist south african regime for its policies of apartheid and "bantustanization" and its ruthless and brutal repression of the namibian people.

moses garoeb, representative of the south west african people's organization (swapo), said that the namibian people are determined to found a military force to wage an effective armed struggle for namibia's independence. he pointed out, "the racist south african regime never intends to grant freedom and independence to namibia. namibian independence will never be achieved without the use of force." condemning the south african authorities for their barbaric suppression of the namibian people, he called on the people of the world to condemn these outrages in the strongest terms.

rashleigh jackson, president of the u.n. council for namibia, denounced the south african authorities for continued occupation of namibia by means of terror and suppression against the namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence.

malian representative siragatou cisse condemned the racist authorities of south africa for impairing the territorial integrity of namibia and denying the right of the namibian people to self-determination and independence. he commended the namibian people for their courageous struggle against the racist south african regime.

syrian representative haissam kelani also condemned the reactionary south african authorities for their policy of apartheid.

chinese representative wu miao-fa pointed out in his statement, "the key to the namibian question is how to implement the relevant and correct resolutions of the united nations, give active support to the namibian people's struggle and terminate the illegal presence of the reactionary racist authorities of south africa in namibia."

he pointed out that there are still two completely different approaches on such major questions of principle as: whether or not the illegal rule of south africa in namibia should be ended, whether or not the national unity and territorial integrity of namibia should be upheld and whether or not the namibian people's inviolable right to national independence and basic human rights should be recognized. the great number of namibian patriots stand for the expulsion of the reactionary illegal south african regime from namibia and the attainment of national liberation through various forms of struggle, including armed struggle. however, an attempt has been made for continued unpublicized "contacts" with the reactionary illegal south african authorities for the purpose of reaching a compromise and a de facto recognition of the illegal presence of south africa in namibia as legal and thus imposing this fait accompli on the namibian people, on the asian, african and latin american countries and peoples as well as all justice-upholding people throughout the world.

wu miao-fa refuted the fallacy that the namibian people have never been a nation and that others should "help" them to become a nation, pointing out that this is an out-and-out colonialist logic and the theoretical basis for the "bantustan" policy pursued by the south african fascist authorities. this is also a gross slander and insult to the namibian people. he said, "all this runs counter to the spirit of the correct u.n. resolutions on namibia and completely contradicts the namibian people's will for independence and unity."

wu miao-fa said that the namibian people are waging tenacious struggles for liberation and will surely carry them on. through their own struggle, the namibian people

realize that they must base their struggle on self-reliance, arouse the masses on an intensive and broad scale, organize the masses to wage struggles and win victory.

wu miao-fa condemned the south african fascist regime for intensifying its repression of the namibian people and turning the whole of namibia into a hell on earth. he said that the more frantic the suppression by the south african fascist regime, the sooner will be its doomsday.

in conclusion, wu miao-fa said, "the chinese government and people firmly stand on the side of the namibian people and will continue to give them support and assistance in various fields within our capability until they have driven the reactionary south african illegal regime out of namibia."

Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech at UN Special Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 10, 1974)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china, at the special session of the united nations general assembly here today:

mr. president,

the special session of the united nations general assembly on the problems of raw materials and development is successfully convened on the proposals of president houari **boumediene** of the council of revolution of the democratic people's republic of algeria and with the support of the great majority of the countries of the world. this is the first time in the twenty-nine years since the founding of the united nations that a session is held specially to discuss the important question of opposing imperialist exploitation and plunder and effecting a change in international economic relations. this reflects that profound changes have taken place in the international situation. the chinese government extends its warm congratulations on the convocation of this session and hopes that it will make a positive contribution to strengthening the unity of the developing countries, safeguarding their national economic rights and interests and promoting the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, and particularly against hegemonism.

at present, the international situation is most favourable to the developing countries and the peoples of the world. more and more, the old order based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is being undermined and shaken to its foundations. international relations are changing drastically. the whole world

is in turbulence and unrest. the situation is one of "great disorder under heaven", as we chinese put it. this "disorder" is a manifestation of the sharpening of all the basic contradictions in the contemporary world. it is accelerating the disintegration and decline of the decadent reactionary forces and stimulating the awakening and growth of the new emerging forces of the people.

in this situation of "great disorder under heaven", all the political forces in the world have undergone drastic division and realignment through prolonged trials of strength and struggle. a large number of asian, african and latin american countries have achieved independence one after another and they are playing an ever greater role in international affairs. as a result of the emergence of social-imperialism, the socialist camp which existed for a time after world war ii is no longer in existence. owing to the law of the uneven development of capitalism, the western imperialist bloc, too, is disintegrating. judging from the changes in international relations, the world today actually consists of three parts, or three worlds, that are both interconnected and in contradiction to one another. the united states and the soviet union make up the first world. the developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and other regions make up the third world. the developed countries between the two make up the second world.

the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are vainly seeking world hegemony. each in its own way attempts to bring the developing countries of asia, africa and latin america under its control and, at the same time, to bully the developed countries that are not their match in strength.

the two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. they are the source of a new world war. they both possess large numbers of nuclear weapons. they carry on a keenly contested arms race, station massive forces abroad and set up military bases everywhere, threatening the independence and security of all nations. they both keep subjecting other countries to their control, subversion, interference or aggression. they both exploit other countries economically, plundering their wealth and grabbing their resources. in bullying others, the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism is especially vicious. it has dispatched its armed forces to occupy its "ally" czechoslovakia and instigated the war to dismember pakistan. it does not honour its words and is perfidious; it is self-seeking and unscrupulous.

the case of the developed countries in between the superpowers and the developing countries is a complicated one. some of them still retain colonialist relations of one form or another with third world countries, and a country like portugal even continues with its barbarous colonial rule. an end must be put to this state of affairs. at the same time, all these developed countries are in varying degrees controlled, threatened or bullied by the one superpower or the other. some of them have in fact been reduced by a superpower to the position of dependencies under the signboard of its so-called "family". in varying degrees,

all these countries have the desire of shaking off superpower enslavement or control and safeguarding their national independence and the integrity of their sovereignty.

the numerous developing countries have long suffered from colonialist and imperialist oppression and exploitation. they have won political independence, yet all of them still face the historic task of clearing out the remnant forces of colonialism, developing the national economy and consolidating national independence. these countries cover vast territories, encompass a large population and abound in natural resources. having suffered the heaviest oppression, they have the strongest desire to oppose oppression and seek liberation and development. in the struggle for national liberation and independence, they have demonstrated immense power and continually won splendid victories. they constitute a revolutionary motive force propelling the wheel of world history and are the main force combating colonialism, imperialism, and particularly the superpowers.

since the two superpowers are contending for world hegemony, the contradiction between them is irreconcilable; one either overpowers the other, or is overpowered. their compromise and collusion can only be partial, temporary and relative, while their contention is all-embracing, permanent and absolute. in the final analysis, the so-called "balanced reduction of forces" and "strategic arms limitation" are nothing but empty talk, for in fact there is no "balance", nor can there possibly be "limitation". they may reach certain agreements, but their agreements are only a facade and a deception. at bottom, they are aiming at greater and fiercer contention. the contention between the superpowers extends over the entire globe. strategically, europe is the focus of their contention, where they are in constant tense confrontation. they are intensifying their rivalry in the middle east, the mediterranean, the persian gulf, the indian ocean and the pacific. everyday, they talk about disarmament but are actually engaged in arms expansion. everyday, they talk about "detente" but are actually creating tension. wherever they contend, turbulence occurs. so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there definitely will be no tranquillity in the world, nor will there be "lasting peace". either they will fight each other, or the people will rise in revolution. it is as chairman mao tsetung has said: the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.

the two superpowers have created their own antithesis. acting in the way of the big bullying the small, the strong domineering over the weak and the rich oppressing the poor, they have aroused strong resistance among the third world and the people of the whole world. the people of asia, africa and latin america have been winning new victories in their struggles against colonialism, imperialism and particularly hegemonism. the indochinese peoples are continuing to press forward in their struggles against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national liberation. in the 4th middle east war, the people of the arab countries and palestine broke through the control of the two superpowers and the state of "no war, no peace"

and won a tremendous victory over the israeli aggressors. the african people's struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination are developing in depth. the republic of guinea-bissau was born in glory amidst the flames of armed struggle. the armed struggles and mass movements carried out by the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia and azania against portuguese colonial rule and white racism in south africa and southern rhodesia are surging ahead vigorously. the struggle to defend sea rights initiated by latin american countries has grown into a world-wide struggle against the maritime hegemony of the two superpowers. the 10th assembly of the heads of state and government of the organization of african unity, the 4th summit conference of the non-aligned countries, the arab summit conference and the islamic summit conference successively voiced strong condemnation against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, zionism and racism, demonstrating the developing countries' firm will and determination to strengthen their unity and support one another in their common struggle against the hated enemies. the struggles of the asian, african and latin american countries and people, advancing wave upon wave, have exposed the essential weakness of imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, which are outwardly strong but inwardly feeble, and dealt heavy blows at their wild ambitions to dominate the world.

the hegemonism and power politics of the two superpowers have also aroused strong dissatisfaction among the developed countries of the second world. the struggles of these countries against superpower control, interference, intimidation, exploitation and shifting of economic crises are growing day by day. their struggles also have a significant impact on the development of the international situation.

innumerable facts show that all views of overestimating the strength of the two hegemonic powers and underestimating the strength of the people are groundless. it is not the one or two superpowers that are really powerful; the really powerful are the third world and the people of all countries uniting together and daring to fight and daring to win. since numerous third world countries and people were able to achieve political independence through protracted struggle, certainly they will also be able, on this basis, to bring about through sustained struggle a thorough change in the international economic relations which are based on inequality, control and exploitation and thus create essential conditions for the independent development of their national economy by strengthening their unity and allying themselves with other countries subjected to superpower bullying as well as with the people of the whole world, including the people of the united states and the soviet union.

mr. president,

the essence of the problems of raw materials and development is the struggle of the developing countries to defend their state sovereignty, develop their national economy and combat imperialist, and particularly superpower, plunder and control. this is a very important aspect of the current struggle of the third world countries and people against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

as we all know, in the last few centuries colonialism and imperialism unscrupulously enslaved and plundered the people of asia, africa and latin america. exploiting the cheap labour power of the local people and their rich natural resources and imposing a lopsided and single-product economy, they extorted superprofits by grabbing low-priced farming and mineral products, dumping their industrial goods, strangling national industries and carrying on an exchange of unequal values. the richness of the developed countries and the poverty of the developing countries are the result of the colonialist and imperialist policy of plunder.

in many asian, african and latin american countries that have won political independence, the economic life-lines are still controlled by colonialism and imperialism in varying degrees, and the old economic structure has not changed fundamentally. the imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, have adopted neo-colonialist methods to continue and intensify their exploitation and plunder of the developing countries. they export capital to the developing countries and build there a "state within a state" by means of such international monopoly organizations as "trans-national corporations" to carry out economic plunder and political interference. taking advantage of their monopoly position in international markets, they reap fabulous profits by raising the export prices of their own products and forcing down those of raw materials from the developing countries. moreover, with the deepening of the political and economic crises of capitalism and the sharpening of their mutual competition, they are further intensifying their plunder of the developing countries by shifting the economic and monetary crises onto the latter.

it must be pointed out that the superpower which styles itself a socialist country is by no means less proficient at neo-colonialist economic plunder. under the name of so-called "economic cooperation" and "international division of labour", it uses high-handed measures to extort super-profits in its "family". in profiting at others' expense, it has gone to lengths rarely seen even in the case of other imperialist countries. the "joint enterprises" it runs in some countries under the signboard of "aid" and "support" are in essence copies of trans-national corporations. its usual practice is to tag a high price on out-moded equipment and sub-standard weapons and exchange them for strategic raw materials and farm produce of the developing countries. selling arms and ammunition in a big way, it has become an international merchant of death. it often takes advantage of others' difficulties to press for the repayment of debts. in the recent middle east war, it bought arab oil at a low price with the large amount of foreign exchange it had earned by peddling munitions, and then sold it at a high price, making staggering profits in the twinkle of an eye. moreover, it preaches the theory of "limited sovereignty", alleges that the resources of developing countries are international property, and even asserts that "the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries". these are out-and-out imperialist fallacies. they are even more undisguised than the so-called "inter-dependence"

advertised by the other superpower, which actually means retaining the exploitative relationship. a socialist country that is true to its name ought to follow the principle of internationalism, sincerely render support and assistance to oppressed countries and nations and help them develop their national economy. but this superpower is doing exactly the opposite. this is additional proof that it is socialism in words and imperialism in deeds.

plunder and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism, and particularly by the superpowers, are making the poor countries poorer and the rich countries richer, further widening the gap between the two. imperialism is the greatest obstacle to the liberation of the developing countries and to their progress. it is entirely right and proper for the developing countries to terminate imperialist economic monopoly and plunder, sweep away these obstacles and take all necessary measures to protect their economic resources and other rights and interests.

the doings of imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, can in no way check the triumphant advance of the developing countries along the road of economic liberation. in the recent middle east war, the arab countries, united as one, used oil as a weapon with which they dealt a telling blow at zionism and its supporters. they did well, and rightly too. this was a pioneering action taken by developing countries in their struggle against imperialism. it greatly heightened the fighting spirit of the people of the third world and deflated the arrogance of imperialism. it broke through the international economic monopoly long maintained by imperialism and fully demonstrated the might of a united struggle waged by developing countries. if imperialist monopolies can gang up to manipulate the markets at will, to the great detriment of the vital interests of the developing countries, why can't developing countries unite to break imperialist monopoly and defend their own economic rights and interests? the oil battle has broadened people's vision. what was done in the oil battle should, and can be done, in the case of other raw materials.

it must be pointed out further that the significance of the developing countries' struggle to defend their natural resources is by no means confined to the economic field. in order to carry out arms expansion and war preparations and to contend for world hegemony, the superpowers are bound to plunder rapaciously the resources of the third world. control and protection of their own resources by the developing countries are essential, not only for the consolidation of their political independence and the development of their national economy, but also for combating superpower arms expansion and war preparations and stopping the superpowers from launching wars of aggression.

mr. president,

we maintain that the safeguarding of political independence is the first prerequisite for a third world country to develop its economy. in achieving political independence, the people of a country have only taken the first step, and they must proceed to consolidate this independence, for there still exist remnant forces of colonialism at home and there is still the danger

of subversion and aggression by imperialism and hegemonism. the consolidation of political independence is necessarily a process of repeated struggles. in the final analysis, political independence and economic independence are inseparable. without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence; without economic independence, a country's independence is incomplete and insecure.

the developing countries have great potentials for developing their economy independently. as long as a country makes unremitting efforts in the light of its own specific features and conditions and advances along the road of independence and self-reliance, it is fully possible for it to attain gradually a high level of development never reached by previous generations in the modernization of its industry and agriculture. the ideas of pessimism and helplessness spread by imperialism in connection with the question of the development of developing countries are all unfounded and are being disseminated with ulterior motives.

by self-reliance we mean that a country should mainly rely on the strength and wisdom of its own people, control its own economic life-lines, make full use of its own resources, strive hard to increase food production and develop its national economy step by step and in a planned way. the policy of independence and self-reliance in no way means that it should be divorced from the actual conditions of a country; instead it requires that distinction must be made between different circumstances, and that each country should work out its own way of practising self-reliance in the light of its specific conditions. at the present stage, a developing country that wants to develop its national economy must first of all keep its natural resources in its own hands and gradually shake off the control of foreign capital. in many developing countries, the production of raw materials accounts for a considerable proportion of the national economy. if they can take in their own hands the production, use, sale, storage and transport of raw materials and sell them at reasonable prices on the basis of equitable trade relations in exchange for a greater amount of goods needed for the growth of their industrial and agricultural production, they will then be able to resolve step by step the difficulties they are facing and pave the way for an early emergence from poverty and backwardness.

self-reliance in no way means "self-seclusion" and rejection of foreign aid. we have always considered it beneficial and necessary for the development of the national economy that countries should carry on economic and technical exchanges on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, and the exchange of needed goods to make up for each other's deficiencies.

here we wish to emphasize the special importance of economic cooperation among the developing countries. the third world countries shared a common lot in the past and now face the common tasks of opposing colonialism, neo-colonialism and great-power hegemonism, developing the national economy and building their respective countries. we have every reason to unite

more closely, and no reason to become estranged from one another. the imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, are taking advantage of temporary differences among us developing countries to sow dissension and disrupt unity so as to continue their manipulation, control and plunder. we must maintain full vigilance. differences among us developing countries can very well be resolved, and should be resolved, through consultations among the parties concerned. we are glad that, on the question of oil, the developing countries concerned are making active efforts and seeking appropriate ways to find a reasonable solution. we, the developing countries, should not only support one another politically but also help each other economically. our cooperation is a cooperation based on true equality and has broad prospects.

mr. president,

the third world countries strongly demand that the present extremely unequal international economic relations be changed, and they have made many rational proposals of reform. the chinese government and people warmly endorse and firmly support all just propositions made by third world countries.

we hold that in both political and economic relations, countries should base themselves on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we are opposed to the establishment of hegemony and spheres of influence by any country in any part of the world in violation of these principles.

we hold that the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people. the people of the developing countries have the right to choose and decide on their own social and economic systems. we support the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their own natural resources as well as their exercise of it. we support the actions of the developing countries to bring all foreign capital, and particularly transnational corporations under their control and management, up to and including nationalization. we support the position of the developing countries for the development of their national economy through "individual and collective self-reliance."

we hold that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal, and that international economic affairs should be jointly managed by all the countries of the world instead of being monopolized by the one or two superpowers. we support the full right of the developing countries, which comprise the great majority of the world's population, to take part in all decision-making on international trade, monetary, shipping and other matters.

we hold that international trade should be based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and the exchange of needed goods. we support the urgent demand of the developing countries to improve trading terms for their raw materials, primary products

and semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, to expand their market and to fix equitable and favourable prices. we support the developing countries in establishing various organizations of raw material exporting countries for a united struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

we hold that economic aid to the developing countries must strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries and must not be accompanied by any political or military conditions and the extortion of any special privileges or excessive profits. loans to the developing countries should be interest-free or low-interest and allow for delayed repayment of capital and interest, or even reduction and cancellation of debts in case of necessity. we are opposed to the exploitation of developing countries by usury or blackmail in the name of aid.

we hold that technology transferred to the developing countries must be practical, efficient, economical and convenient for use. the experts and other personnel dispatched to the recipient countries have the obligation to pass on conscientiously technical know-how to the people there and to respect the laws and national customs of the countries concerned. they must not make special demands or ask for special amenities, let alone engage in illegal activities.

mr. president,

china is a socialist country, and a developing country as well, china belongs to the third world. consistently following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese government and people firmly support all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their struggle to win or defend national independence, develop the national economy and oppose colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. this is our bounden internationalist duty. china is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. what is a superpower? a superpower is an imperialist country which everywhere subjects other countries to its aggression, interference, control, subversion or plunder and strives for world hegemony. if capitalism is restored in a big socialist country, it will inevitably become a superpower. the great proletarian cultural revolution, which has been carried out in china in recent years, and the campaign of criticizing lin piao and confucius now underway throughout china, are both aimed at preventing capitalist restoration and ensuring that socialist china will never change her colour and will always stand by the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. if one day china should change her colour and turn into a superpower, if she too should play the tyrant in the world, and everywhere subject others to her bullying, aggression and exploitation, the people of the world should identify her as social-imperialism, expose it, oppose it and work together with the chinese people to overthrow it.

mr. president,

history develops in struggle, and the world advances amidst turbulence. the imperialists, and the superpowers in particular, are beset with troubles and are on the decline. countries want

independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this is the irresistible trend of history. we are convinced that, so long as the third world countries and people strengthen their unity, ally themselves with all forces that can be allied with and persist in a protracted struggle, they are sure to win continuous new victories.

Two Superpowers Heavily Besieged on All Sides

-- summary of first week's meetings of Ad Hoc Committee of Special Session of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 21, 1974)

the ad hoc committee of the special session of the u.n. general assembly in its first week's meetings from april 15 to 19 held the first reading of the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" drafted by the 77-nation group. it also began the first reading of the "programme of action", another document drafted by the group.

these two documents reflect the third world countries' just demand for safeguarding their state sovereignty and national economic rights and interests, opposing imperialist and hegemonic exploitation and plunder, and for a change in the old international economic relations based on extreme inequality. the documents are directly spearheaded against the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union.

during the debate, out of their reactionary stand of hegemonism, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, spearheaded their attack in various forms against the third world and sabotaged the process of the session.

however, the sabotage activities of both superpowers were strongly repulsed by the united third world countries whose powerful offensive has thrown the two superpowers into isolation.

round after round of struggle at the ad hoc committee meetings during the past week reflects the present excellent situation: "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains"; it also reflects a new development in the third world's united struggle against hegemony.

threats of superpowers rebuffed

immediately after the ad hoc committee began discussing the declaration on april 15, the third world countries dealt a head-on blow to the sabotage attempts of the soviet revisionists who put forth a number of amendments with a view to altering the nature of the document. their vicious and vain attempt to lead the meeting astray was forcefully rebuffed by the third world. outside the meeting, the soviet representative went so far as to threaten the representative of a third world country, accusing him of "anti-soviet" in opposing the soviet sabotage at the meeting. this third world representative not only stood up to the soviet pressure but also continued to sharply criticize at the following meetings the fallacies spread by soviet revisionists such as "detente", "peaceful co-existence", etc.

the united states did not have an easy time either. during the general debate at the special session, the u.s. representative pursued the policy of the "stick and carrot", trying to threaten and cajole the third world countries into submission. more than one african representative pointed out at the ad hoc committee that the speech of the u.s. representative was aimed at sowing discord and confusion among the developing countries, and voiced their firm opposition to such an attempt. nigerian commissioner for external affairs okoi arikpo told a press conference that the third world countries are not afraid of such intimidation.

sacred rights not to be deprived

at the ad hoc committee, a fierce struggle was unfolded around the question of the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources.

the imperialists and colonialists have for a long time ruthlessly plundered the natural resources of the numerous asian, african and latin-american countries. soviet social-imperialism has been acting likewise after its emergence in the international arena. this is intolerable and the third world countries have been strongly demanding an end to such a situation. to this end, the 77-nation group has laid down a principle in the declaration it drafted: every country has the right to exercise effective control over its natural resources, including the right of nationalization and transference of ownership to its nationals. in the case of dispute in the course of nationalization, it should be solved in accordance with the law of the country concerned. this principle reflects the aspiration of the third world countries in safeguarding their state sovereignty and economic rights and deals a telling blow at the imperialists and colonialists. the representatives of imperialist countries regarded it as a thorn in their flesh and strove to strike it out.

to oppose nationalization of foreign capital by the developing countries, u.s. representative ferguson declared that in this principle proposed by the 77-nation group, "we regrettably find there is a great deal which trouble my delegation". he saw it as a "very very difficult issue". he beat about the bush and proposed that disputes in the course of nationalization should be solved not in accordance with the law of the country concerned but in accordance with "international law".

the u.s. representative's unjustifiable attitude aroused indignation among the representatives of the third world countries.

in his speech, algerian representative ait chaalal said that the principle of nationalization is the key point of the declaration drafted by the 77 nation group. this point is directed against transnational corporations and for safeguarding the full rights of the third world. it cannot be revised. he also pointed out that resolution of possible disputes in the course of nationalization in accordance with the law of the country is a decisive factor concerning the interests of the developing countries. that some people talked about "international law" at the meeting is because it was written by them and reflects the system of colonial rule from the early 19th century to the 20th century.

the representatives of peru, argentina, venezuela, egypt, iraq, tunisia, zaire, libya, uganda, kuwait and other third world countries stressed that it is the inalienable and sacred right of the developing countries to safeguard their sovereignty over their natural resources. they pledged full support for the principle and were opposed to any revision.

chinese representative chou nan expressed full support for the stand of algeria and other countries. he said that it is the pressing obligation to put an end to the plunder of the natural resources of the developing countries. each country, particularly the developing countries, has permanent rights over its natural resources. this is the basic principle for the establishment of a new international economic order and is inviolable. any revision or weakening of this part of the declaration would, in fact, be promoting the theory of "limited sovereignty", to which we can never agree.

soviet revisionism exposed and resisted

during the discussion on permanent sovereignty, the soviet representative pretended to "support" the third world countries. however, the cloven hoof of social-imperialism was revealed despite his efforts.

at the meeting on the morning of april 17, soviet representative nesterenko was the first to take the floor. believing that the representatives of over 100 countries to the meeting were ignored of the notorious soviet theory of "limited sovereignty"

and of the ruthless soviet exploitation of many asian, african and latin american countries, he told a bare-faced lie that the soviet union has always been "in favour of" the principle that every country has sovereignty over its natural resources, and has "consistently adhered to" the principle, and so on and so forth.

but he was given the lie by the australian representative who said that despite the "firm and resolute" language in support of permanent sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources, the soviet attitude towards sovereignty over the natural resources of every country in its territorial and adjacent waters is not in agreement with the stand expounded just now by the soviet representative. on this problem, the soviet union stands for acting in accordance with international law, not the laws of the coastal countries.

he then pointedly asked the soviet representative whether he was sincere in his speech in support of dealing with the question of nationalization by all countries in accordance with their laws.

to such a sharp exposure, the soviet revisionist representative could make no argument in reply but fly into a rage and resort to abuse.

at the contact group meeting in the afternoon, the soviet revisionist representative again displayed bare-faced arrogance.

the declaration drafted by the group of 77 points out that "the greatest and most significant achievement" in the past thirty years has been the independence from colonial domination of the people of a large number of nations. this correct appraisal of post-war developments by the third world countries was openly opposed by the soviet revisionist representative. at the contact group meeting, the u.s. representative differed on the wording, alleging that it was "not exact". the soviet revisionist representative simply offered an amendment, objecting that the independence from colonial domination of the people of a large number of nations is "the greatest and most significant achievement", and insisting that this is only "one of the achievements". the truculent and unreasonable attitude of the soviet revisionists met with the just and severe rebuff of the third world countries. some representatives pointed out that national independence is a thing of significance and the original wording "the greatest and most significant achievement" must be retained. they opposed the soviet revisionist amendment.

the third world has the right to get organized without approval from anyone

relying on the organized strength and using oil as a weapon, the arab oil-producing countries have hit hard at the zionists and their supporters, and broken the monopoly of the international economy by the imperialists, thereby demonstrating the immense power of the developing countries fighting in unity. in the light of this important experience, the group of 77

regarded it as a principle for the developing countries to establish and consolidate the associations of major primary commodities producers, and wrote it down in the declaration. scared by the "oil weapon", the imperialists tried their utmost to strike out this principle. the representatives of the third world countries waged a resolute struggle in defence of the principle.

speaking at the general debate at the special session of the united nations general assembly, the u.s. representative was openly opposed to the third world raw material producing countries getting organized. he alleged that this "could have serious consequences for all countries". during a discussion at the ad hoc committee, the representative of a west european country came out with a proposal that this principle be deleted from the declaration. the representative of soviet revisionism also came out with an amendment to the principle in a vain attempt to restrict the action of the third world raw material producers.

the arrogant attitude of the imperialists and social-imperialists enraged the third world. they were sternly denounced by the representatives of a great number of third world countries.

the algerian representative said that only by getting organized can the developing countries conduct dialogues with the developed countries on an equal footing.

the ugandan representative said that the developing countries must form a united front in so far as the prices of primary products are concerned.

the zairian representative said that the developing countries have the right to form producers' associations. the attempt of some persons to obstruct them from getting united and their opposition to the setting-up of producers' associations is an under-current.

the guinean representative said that the developing countries want to set up producers' associations because they are exploited by the rich countries. where there are unequal trade conditions and unequitable treatment, there is confrontation.

the peruvian representative said that the developing countries have the right to get organized without being sanctioned by any one.

similar speeches were made by the representatives of brazil, venezuela, zambia, iraq, dahomey, cameroon, the malagasy republic and ghana.

chinese representative chou nan said that the chinese delegation maintained that the developing countries have the full right to organize associations of producers of various raw materials and other products to protect their proper economic rights and interests. the chinese delegation fully supports the just stand on this issue

taken by the delegations of algeria and other countries to retain this item of the draft declaration without any deletion or revision.

he said that at a plenary meeting several days ago, the representative of a superpower opposed the raw material producers' getting organized to safeguard their proper economic rights and interests, and threatened that this could have "serious consequences". in other words, this means that the monopoly capitalists may collude with one another to manipulate markets unscrupulously and boost the prices of their commodities, gravely jeopardizing the interests of the developing countries and the people of the world, whereas the developing countries are not allowed to organize themselves to break through such monopoly and safeguard their own rights and interests. this is tantamount to the chinese saying that "the magistrates were allowed to burn down houses, while the common people were forbidden even to light lamps."

differentiation between developed and developing countries cannot be obliterated

at the opening session of the current special session of the u.n. general assembly, soviet foreign minister gromyko described the soviet revisionists as the "natural ally" of the third world countries while at the same time spearheading his attack at the third world, maliciously demanding that all the developing countries lift their tariffs against soviet goods so as to pave the way for exports by the soviet social-imperialists.

on the morning of april 19 when the ad hoc committee started to discuss the programme of action drafted by the 77-nation group, the soviet representative instructed a member of the soviet revisionist "community" to put forward an amendment, requesting that "the developed and the developing countries" in the foreword of the programme be changed into "all countries". then he ordered another member of the "community" to demand the wording "richer and industrialized countries" be changed. but all these attempts were repudiated by the third world countries.

the representative of mauritania was the first to take the floor. he said that harsh facts show that in the present world, there are developed countries and developing countries. the special session of the united nations general assembly was convened precisely to end the inequality between these two groups of countries. the session would lose its meaning if the amendment proposed by the soviet union was accepted. he resolutely opposed any change of the original text.

the representative of mauritania was supported by the representative of pakistan who said that the programme of action must use explicit language to point out that inequality exists in the present world. if the

phrase "the developed countries and the developing countries" was deleted from the programme, then the original meaning of the document would be changed.

the stand of the mauritanian representative was also supported by the representatives of guinea, zaire, venezuela, yugoslavia, the malagasy republic, uganda and china who spoke one after another in opposition to the absurd idea of the soviet revisionists. chinese representative chang chien-hua pointed out that it was an attempt to cover up the realities of the present world that the soviet revisionists wanted to substitute the phrase "the developed countries and the developing countries" with the phrase "all countries".

confronted with the firm stand of the third world countries, the soviet representative a. nesterenko was out of his wits. taking an insolent superpower posture, he twice openly threatened the representative of mauritania, warning the latter to "pay attention to the attitude of the soviet union", and asserting that this being an important question, "the debate must continue", and so on and so forth.

the representative of mauritania, defying brute force and threats, spoke again in resolute opposition to the soviet amendment. he said that mauritania came to the session as an independent country and participated in the discussion of the session to defend the cause and the just stand of the developing countries. he pointedly told the soviet representative that the soviet union should also be aware of this stand of mauritania.

x x x x

the struggle of the first week of the ad hoc committee meetings clearly reflects the decline of the two superpowers, as the verse goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may"; it also vividly demonstrates the strength of mutual support and solidarity of the vast third world countries. the process of the meetings shows that the third world countries have gained resounding fame and the two superpowers are beset with numerous difficulties. although there will still be twists and turns on the road of advance, yet no force on earth can stem the great historical tide that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution.

UN Security Council Concludes Discussion on Recent Israeli Aggression Against Lebanon

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 25, 1974)

the united nations security council concluded yesterday its discussion on the recent israeli aggression against lebanon.

a resolution on the question was adopted by 13 votes in favour, including those of the soviet union and the united states. china and iraq did not take part in the voting.

the resolution, on the one hand, "condemns israel's violation of lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty and calls once more on the government of israel to refrain from further military actions and threats against lebanon". on the other hand, it "condemns all acts of violence", "urges all concerned to refrain from any further acts of violence" and "calls upon all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the middle east".

chinese representative chuang yen spoke before the voting, expounding china's principled stand with regard to the resolution. he said, "the draft resolution condemns israel's violation of lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and calls on israel to stop its military actions and threats against lebanon and forthwith to return to the latter the abducted lebanese civilians. these are minimum and justified demands which the chinese delegation supports."

however, he said, the draft resolution "embodies very harmful contents".

he pointed out that the draft resolution mentions achieving "a just and lasting peace in the middle east". but "the crux of the middle east question lies in the two superpowers' contention for oil resources and important strategic points and for hegemony there. in fact, there is no detente in the middle east situation, let alone lasting peace. on the contrary, the rivalry between the superpowers in the middle east has become ever fiercer."

"in advertising a so-called just and lasting peace in the middle east," he said, "the purpose of the superpowers is to suit their needs of contention for hegemony, spread illusions about peace and lull the fighting will of the arab and palestinian peoples who are waging valiant struggles to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights."

the chinese representative went on to say, "the draft resolution further calls on 'all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the middle east'." this "means asking the palestinian and other arab peoples

to servilely submit to the manipulation of the two superpowers and forbidding them from taking any action of resistance in self-defence, or they would be charged with 'endangering peace negotiations'."

he stressed that the "condemnation of all acts of violence contained in the draft resolution is something that the chinese delegation cannot agree to." "on the question of violence, one must first of all distinguish between two categories of violence which are entirely different in nature: the violence used by the aggressors and oppressors is unjust, while the violence used by the victims of aggression and the oppressed to resist aggression and win liberation is just." "the israeli zionists have been using reactionary violence to carry out aggression and oppression against the palestinian and other arab peoples. but the draft resolution makes no distinction between the right and the wrong, between the aggressors and the victims of aggression, between justice and injustice. instead, it makes an indiscriminate condemnation of all acts of violence. doesn't this mean asking the arab and palestinian people who are subjected to aggression and oppression to lay down their arms before zionism and hegemonism and wait for death with folded arms? what kind of logic is this exclamation the palestinian people will never accept it, nor will the arab people and all the justice-upholding countries and people in the world exclamation"

he said, "it must be pointed out that the chinese delegation has made active efforts in order to have the above very harmful contents deleted from the draft resolution." "however, our just request has not been accepted. in these circumstances, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution."

chuang yen reaffirmed in conclusion that the chinese government and people firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to oppose israeli zionism and superpower hegemonism and to recover their lost territories and regain their national rights.

the security council has held four meetings since april 15 to discuss the recent israeli aggression against lebanon. chuang yen and representatives of many other countries have spoken at the meetings to denounce the israeli aggression.

Two Superpowers Severely Repudiated at Ad Hoc Committee of UN Special Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 25, 1974)

committee of the u.n. general assembly special session the ad hoc discussed from april 19 to 24 "the programme of action" drafted by the group of 77 developing countries.

discussion on some important questions in the document gave rise to sharp polemics between representatives of third world countries and of the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union. bold and straight, third world representatives succeeded in putting on public trial representatives of the two superpowers.

obstacles from soviet union

the soviet representatives played tricks outside the meeting, after their sabotage activities at the ad hoc committee during the first week met with a rebuff from the third world. a soviet representative asked a representative of an african country to "persuade" some representatives of third world countries not to repudiate the soviet union at the session. the african representative replied that third world countries, as sovereign states, have the right to say what they think fit.

on the afternoon of april 22, when the ad hoc committee discussed the guiding principles of multilateral trade negotiations, the soviet representative came out again to make trouble and was once again criticized by a number of the representatives of the third world countries.

for a long time, under the signboard of "reciprocity", imperialism and social-imperialism have been using their superior economic strength to cruelly exploit the developing countries in international trade. in view of this, the developing countries demanded the implementation of principles of "non-reciprocity" in international trade. that is to say: the industrially advanced countries should unilaterally lower the tariff on some of the products they imported from the developing countries but not vice versa. as a result of the persistent struggle of the developing countries, the u.n. conference on trade and development had already incorporate this principle in the relevant resolutions. this principle is also made clear in the "programme of action" drafted by the group of 77 developing countries. however, at the ad hoc committee, soviet representative valentin polezhaev took it as a thorn in the flesh. he proposed an amendment, demanding that the key word "non-reciprocity" in the original text be substituted by the phrase "most-favoured-nation treatment, mutual advantages and equality of all parties". the amendment reveals that the social-imperialists have two attempts in mind: first, they themselves have no intention to give the developing countries treatment

of "non reciprocity" in international trade, they are also opposed to other developed countries doing so. they would rather persist in economic plunder of the developing countries under the cover of so-called "mutual advantages and equality of all parties"; second, the soviet revisionists hoped that the adoption of this amendment would be helpful to their begging of a most-favored-nation treatment from the u.s. and the west european countries, and their obtaining this treatment from the developing countries as well.

this ill-intentioned amendment of the soviet revisionists was refuted by many representatives of the third world countries as soon as it was put forward.

ugandan representative george kinyata pointed out that the amendment is aimed at changing the principle on this important question. anyone who is really concerned about the interests of the developing countries should endorse the clauses drafted by the 77-nation group, he said.

brazilian representative abdenuk noted that the principle of "non-reciprocity" treatment is in the interests of the developing countries and has won wide support. therefore, no change should be made on this point of the original draft. the zaire representative said that this guiding principle for multilateral trade negotiations has been discussed among african countries on many occasions at international conferences. it is in accordance with the will of the african countries. the representative of gambia was also opposed to revising the original text.

refuting the soviet revisionist amendment, chinese representative chang tsien-hua said that the soviet union, "proceeding from its egoistical stand, has gone so far as to try to substitute the 'non-reciprocity' treatment desired by a large number of developing countries with 'most-favoured-nation-treatment'. paying no attention to the interests of the developing countries, this so-called 'friend' of the developing countries has once again unveiled its mask by its own words and deeds. the amendment does not conform to the interests of the developing countries and is in the service of the developed countries. the chinese delegation opposes the amendment."

severely repudiated by the representatives of the third world countries, the soviet representative took the floor again to justify his amendment.

after hearing out the speech of the soviet representative, roger paqui, representative of dahomey, said that the soviet representative was stubbornly insisting on his amendment. "this is an attempt to change our correct orientation and is unacceptable to us. i must say that the soviet union is obstructing us exclamation"

Reproduced from best available copy.

however, the soviet representative spoke for the third time, prating ceaselessly about his shopworn theme. but his statement was immediately refuted by the brazilian and mexican representatives.

what are the "progressive principles"?

when the ad hoc committee discussed the section of the "programme of action" related to international trade on april 22, the soviet delegation played another trick. the soviet revisionists instructed ukrainian representative g.i. udovenko to put forward, in the name of their "community", an amendment trying to insert into the "programme of action" "various progressive principles" governing "international trade relations and trade policies conducive to development" adopted at the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development. however, with a guilty conscience, he dared not speak out what kind of stuff these so-called "progressive principles" are. those who know the ins and outs of the matter are aware that the soviet union had inserted "disarmament" and other rubbish into the resolution of the third session of united nations conference on trade and development. this time, it attempted to repeat its old tricks.

chinese representative chang tsien-hua then immediately took the floor, pointing out that "there was much dispute when these principles were adopted (at the third session of the unctad). the chinese delegation had reservations with regard to certain points such as 'disarmament'. today someone again tried to lump into the "programme of action" the provisions over which there were principled disputes. we are firmly opposed to this."

the amendment won no support at the meeting apart from its sponsor.

repudiating the u.s.

during the discussion of the section of the "programme of action", related to the grain problem on april 22, the u.s. representative resorted delaying tactics in an attempt to put off, till the holding of the future world grain conference, the discussion of the question of opposing the practices of the developed countries on the production and sales of grain to the detriment of the developing countries. but such delaying tactics of the u.s. met with opposition and fell through. on april 23, the meeting discussed the section of the "programme of action" concerning the reforming of the international monetary system.

in attempt to avoid attacks by the third world countries, the u.s. representative spoke very little. however, the present international monetary system and financial

Reproduced from best available copy.

organizations controlled by the u.s. could not escape from condemnation because they have brought great harm to third world countries.

the colombian representative said that the developing countries can not agree to the control of the international monetary system by some developed countries. the present international monetary system must be reformed, he said.

the jordanian representative said that the present monetary system has made the rich richer and the poor poorer. such an unreasonable system must be discarded and replaced by a new plan which will reduce the monetary difficulties of the developing countries.

the mauritanian representative said that the attempt of some developed countries to prolong the existence of the international monetary system they control must not be allowed to succeed.

chinese representative chang tsien-hua said: "the present international monetary system should undergo thorough reformation because it has become an obstruction to the development of international trade and a means of shifting monetary and financial crises onto the developing countries." he stated that the chinese delegation supports the reasonable and just demands and proposals made by the developing countries in this respect.

finding the situation unfavourable to him, u.s. representative hines could no longer restrain himself. he quoted a few phrases from a past u.n. resolution to the effect that the monetary reform should take into account the interests of the "international community", in an attempt to silence the representatives of the developing countries.

however, the result was the very opposite of his expectations. the representative of ghana f.e. boaten pointed out that if the past u.n. resolution had been satisfactory, there would have been no need to convene the present special session.

at the end of his tether, the u.s. representative said feebly that this part of the programme amounts to requiring the united states to undertake commitments which the u.s. government could not accept.

immediately after u.s. representative finished speaking, the tanzanian representative mwasakafyuka took the floor. he asked the united states to refrain from obstructing the progress of the meeting.

x x x x

the discussion on the two documents drafted by the group of 77 at the ad hoc committee in the last ten days have witnessed the third world countries' solidarity against the two superpowers. the repeated trial of strength during the

last ten days has fully demonstrated the new awakening and the might of the united struggle of the third world countries, it also reveals to the full the reactionary and feeble nature of the two superpowers. whatever tricks the two superpowers may resort to before the conclusion of the special session, none of them could obstruct the third world from advancing victoriously in solidarity.

Credentials of Representatives of Lon Nol Puppet Clique, South Africa Challenged

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 26, 1974)

the credentials committee of the special session of the u.n. general assembly met this morning and yesterday afternoon to certify the credentials of the representatives of various countries to the session. the representatives of tanzania, senegal and china called for the rejection of the credentials of the so-called representatives of lon nol puppet clique and the south african regime.

like the 28th general assembly, the credentials committee of the current u.n. special session consists of china, greece, japan, nicaragua, senegal, the soviet union, tanzania, the united states and uruguay.

at the meeting, the representatives of senegal and tanzania pointed out that the 28th general assembly decided not to certify the credentials of the representative of the south african regime and that this decision remains effective.

they also pointed out that the government under the leadership of prince samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legitimate government of cambodia, and the credentials of the so-called representative of the "khmer republic" are absolutely null and void. besides they held that the portuguese delegation had no right to represent any regions outside the boundaries of portugal in europe.

chinese representative chuang yen stressed that the royal government of national union of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk is the sole legitimate government of the cambodian people, which enjoys the firm support of the broad masses of the cambodian people and widespread international solidarity.
the traitorous clique of lon nol, however, was imposed on the cambodian people by outside forces; its usurpation of cambodia's seat in the u.n. is absolutely illegal and the credentials it issued are absolutely null and void.

chuang yen also expressed full support for the stand taken by the representatives of tanzania and senegal towards the credentials of the representatives of south africa and portugal.

the u.s. representative spoke in defence of the lon nol clique and the south african authorities.

the soviet representative expressed his views on the credentials of the south african and portuguese representatives, but took no stand on the seat of cambodia, thus tacitly recognizing, in effect, the authenticity of the credentials of the lon nol clique's representative.

UN General Assembly Special Session Rejects Credentials of "Representative" of South African Regime

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 30, 1974)

the special session of the u.n. general assembly at its plenary meeting this afternoon rejected the credentials of the south african regime by an overwhelming majority vote.

many representatives also called for rejection of the credentials of the so-called representatives of the lon nol puppet clique.

the meeting began with the introduction of a draft resolution by syrian representative hassam keilani to the general assembly calling for rejection of the credentials of the representatives of the racist south african regime. he pointed out that the 28th u.n. general assembly had rejected the representation of the south african regime. the general assembly had declared that the south african authorities were not true representatives of south africa and had condemned the south african regime for its racist discrimination and repressive acts of apartheid.

senegalese representative medoune fall noted that the rejection by the 28th session of the general assembly of the credentials of the "representatives" of south africa was a solemn warning to the south african regime for its repressive policies of apartheid. the current session should also reject the credentials of the south african regime. regarding cambodia, he said that it is the royal government of national union of cambodia which is the sole representative of the cambodian people.

albanian representative rako naco stressed that the only legitimate government to represent the cambodian people in the united nations is the royal government of national union of cambodia. the usurpation of the seat of cambodia by the lon nol clique violated the sovereign rights of the cambodian people. he called for the expulsion of the lon nol clique from the united nations. he also supported the views expressed by syrian and senegalese representatives with regard to the credentials of the racist regime of south africa.

salim a salim, representative of tanzania, said that the general assembly should reject the credentials of the illegal south african regime. he also said that tanzania supported the position that only the government led by prince sihanouk is the legitimate government of the people of cambodia.

chinese representative chuang yen reiterated china's stand on the question of the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol clique and of the south africa regime. he said that the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by prince sihanouk is the sole legal government of the cambodian people. the traitorous lon nol clique is a product of u.s. aggression and intervention in cambodia and has been imposed on the cambodian people by foreign forces. the chinese delegation maintains that it is entirely illegal for the traitorous clique to usurp the seat of cambodia in the u.n. and that the credentials issued by it is completely null and void.

chuang yen said, the chinese delegation considers that the white colonialist ruling authorities of south africa are a racist regime of the minority. it is not at all qualified to represent the azanian people.

he stated that the chinese delegation holds that the current special session should reject the credentials of the south african representatives as was done at the 28th session of the general assembly. the chinese delegation supports the draft resolution submitted by the representative of syria, he added.

the representatives of syria, senegal, albania, tanzania and china also held that portugal has no right at all to represent the people of guinea-bissau, angola and mozambique.

the u.s. representative spoke in defence of the lon nol clique and the south african authorities.

while the so-called representatives of the reactionary south african regime and the lon nol clique took their floor, representatives of many countries withdrew from the meeting hall.

the syria-sponsored resolution asking the special session of the general assembly to reject the credentials of the representatives of south africa was approved by a vote of 86 in favour, 28 against and 15 abstained.

Huang Hua's Speech at UN Special Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 2, 1974)

following is the full text of a speech delivered by huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, at yesterday evening's plenary meeting of the special session of the u.n. general assembly after it had adopted the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and the "programme of action":

mr. president,

the special session of the general assembly on the problems of raw materials and development convened on the proposal of president houari boumediene of algeria will soon be concluded. this is an unusual session. the convocation of the session and its proceedings fully reflect the profound changes in the international situation and demonstrate the tremendous power of the awakened and united third world. at various meetings of the current special session, the representatives of numerous third world countries have exposed with indisputable facts the ruthless exploitation, plunder and oppression of the developing countries and peoples carried out by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the super-powers, through monopolization, control, the exchange of unequal values, the shifting of crises and other means. in categorical terms, they demanded a thorough change in the existing international economic relations based on inequality, control and exploitation and the immediate adoption of measures for the establishment of a just and reasonable new international economic order. they rightly pointed out that the existing widening gap between the poor and rich countries were the result of imperialist and hegemonic exploitation and plunder. in the world today, it is the poor countries which feed the rich countries, and the development and prosperity of the latter depends on the exploitation and extortion of the former. it is the necessary prerequisite and top priority of the developing countries in safeguarding their political and economic independence and developing their independent national economies that they should terminate the economic monopoly and plunder by colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, sweep away these obstacles and take all necessary measures to protect their economic resources and other rights and interests. to this end, the developing countries have put forth a number of correct basic principles which must be observed. the chinese delegation fully supports their just demands.

during the session, imperialism, particularly the two superpowers, have become most isolated and found themselves in a position of being denounced. in order to extricate themselves from their predicament, they echoed each other in confounding the right and wrong and calling black white, and tried hard to obliterate the contradictions

and wide gap existing between the poor and rich countries, between the developing and developed countries and the facts about imperialist and social-imperialist exploitation and plunder of the developing countries. one superpower used its traditional means of coercion and cajolery to divide the third world countries, slacken their anti-imperialist struggle and negate the series of basic principles regarding "nationalization", etc. the other superpower resorted to a most wicked means of exerting gross pressure on many third world countries, trying time and again to impose on the session its wornout stuff of sham disarmament and detente and the deceptive talk about using the "resources released from the progress of disarmament for development" in an attempt to divert the orientation of the session and cover up its own true imperialist features. in a word, the reason why they have worked so painstakingly to impede the progress of the session is that they wish to keep the old international economic relationships intact so as to continue to ensure their privileges of exploiting, plundering and controlling the third world. however, in going against the historical trend and acting perversely, they have played the role of a teacher by negative example, causing the further awakening and strengthened unity and struggle of the third world countries. their multifarious tricks have gone bankrupt one after another. indeed, they are in a deplorable plight of "flowers fall off, do what one may".

mr. president,

the chinese delegation supports the two documents, the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and the "programme of action", because these documents have basically reflected the earnest demands and just propositions of the third world. it has been rightly pointed out particularly in the declaration that the widening gap between the developing and developed countries is caused by the old international economic order based on the aggravating unequal relationship; that alien domination and occupation, colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid and all forms of neo-colonialism are the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries; and that the inequalities shall be corrected and existing injustices shall be redressed. the declaration also sets forth a series of correct principles guiding the establisnment of a new international economic relationship, such as affirmation of the permanent sovereignty of every state over its natural resources and all its economic activities, including the exercise of control over transnational corporations, up to nationalization and the principle of establishing producers' associations by the developing countries in respect of raw materials and primary commodities, affirmation of the inalienable right of all countries to equal participation in the solving of world economic problems, transformation of the existing international monetary system and a change in the existing irrational relationship between the export

commodities of the developing and developed countries, etc. on the other hand, there exist some deficiencies in the two documents. some formulations are not clear and forceful enough and the wording in some places is not quite appropriate. for instance, the term "interdependence" which appears in the documents might be distorted by the superpowers to mean that the developing countries must depend on the former and must obtain the former's approval for any sovereign act they take to defend their economic rights and interests. again take for instance the term "international division of labour" which appears in the "programme of action". it might be used by the superpowers to push under that name their self-seeking "economic division of labour" and "economic integration" and to maintain the most unjust and abnormal state of "industrial europe and north america, and agricultural and mineral producers asia, africa and latin america." for these reasons, we have reservations on the afore-said formulations.

mr. president,

we have always sympathized with the difficulties of the developing countries most severely affected by economic crises. we are in favour of adopting the necessary emergency measures towards these countries so as to help them overcome their difficulties and promote the independent development of their national economies through self-reliance. we fully support such positive propositions contained in the document as giving serious consideration to the cancellation, moratorium or rescheduling of the debts of the afore-said countries in the light of their actual conditions and the provision of commodity assistance on grant basis or deferred payments. we are of the opinion that efforts should be made for their early realization. the chinese government and people will, as always, continue their efforts within their capabilities and through bilateral forms.

it must be pointed out, however, that the world bank and the international monetary fund, under the direction of a superpower, have pursued the most unjustified policy of exerting economic pressure on some third world countries. what is more, refusing to comply with the general assembly resolution, they have thus far kept intact the chiang kai-shek clique which has long been spurned by the chinese people and the international community, and have openly pursued the policy of creating "two chinas". this is absolutely impermissible. we sternly condemn these organizations for their policies of hostility towards the chinese people and declare that we will not participate in the activities sponsored by these organizations.

mr. president,

in our opinion, the current special session is an assembly of victory. the proceedings of the meetings reflect the new awakening of the third world and the deepening of their struggles against imperialism and colonialism, particularly against the two superpowers. as far as the numerous third world countries are concerned, the successful conclusion of the session has once again borne out the truth that "unity means victory". it is a long process of arduous struggle to terminate imperialist and hegemonic control, exploitation and oppression, to bring about a complete change in the old international economic relations based on inequality and exploitation, and to establish a just and reasonable new international economic order based on respect for the sovereignty of all countries and the principle of equality among the poor and rich countries. however, the really powerful are the third world countries and peoples who dare to struggle and dare to win. by applying the principle of individual and collective self-reliance and expanding our equal and mutually beneficial economic cooperation in the light of our specific features and conditions, overcoming temporary difficulties, maintaining vigilance against and frustrating the divisive schemes and pressures of imperialism, particularly the superpowers, strengthening unity and persevering in unremitting efforts, we third world countries will certainly be able to terminate imperialist and superpower control, monopoly and exploitation and attain gradually a level of development never reached by previous generations in the modernization of industry and agriculture. our fighting tasks are arduous, and the road ahead is not smooth, but the future is bright. the chinese government and people will unswervingly stand on the side of the third world countries and peoples and work together with them to win new victories.

Reproduced from best available copy.

Eighth Session of UN Industrial Development Board Opens in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 3, 1974)

the eighth session of the united nations industrial development board opened here yesterday. present at the session were representatives of 45 member states of the board.

among the issues to be discussed at the session are the preparatory work for (united nations industrial development organization) unido's second general conference and the long-range strategy of unido.

the chinese delegation with wang yueh-yi, ambassador to austria, as representative and with chang hsien-wu and chang ping-chien as deputy-representatives attended the session.

after the election of the presidium, the session entered into general debate.

chinese representative wang yueh-yi spoke at a meeting this morning.

in his speech, he pointed out that the eighth session of the united nations industrial development board is meeting at a time when the united struggle of the peoples and the third world countries against hegemonism is in vigorous upsurge. the broad ranks of the developing countries have been winning successive new victories in opposing the aggression and plunder of imperialism and hegemonism. by those victories they have created favourable conditions for the development of their national industries.

he said, the developing countries feel a pressing need for industrialization because they want to develop their national economies, improve the livelihood of their people and consolidate their political independence. the development of their national industries has by no means been smooth-sailing. as pointed out in the "economic declaration" of the fourth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, "imperialism is the biggest obstacle to the emancipation and progress of the developing countries". the contention between the superpowers is becoming ever fiercer, plunging the whole world in turmoil. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, particularly the superpowers resort to new tactics to continue the pursuit of their policies of expansion, plunder and exploitation. all this constitutes a serious impediment to the industrialization of the developing countries.

he stressed that "it is more necessary to be on guard against that superpower which styles itself 'the friend of the developing countries'. this superpower, while begging itself for loans from abroad to import industrial and

mining equipment and technical know-how, is stretching out its sinister tentacles to a number of developing countries under the signboard of 'helping developing countries promote industrialization'." he further pointed out that it has set up some industrial projects in developing countries. but they are projects undertaken for its own interests rather than those of the recipient countries, projects that serve its policy of expansion and plunder rather than the recipient countries' industrial development and national defence construction. it brazenly proclaims the strategic resources of other countries to be "international assets" and plunders other countries at will in the name of raising their capability of utilizing these resources by their industry.

he said, "the more such industrial and mining enterprises are built, the more will developing countries suffer exploitation and plunder. to put it bluntly, it is anything but helping the industrialization of developing countries; it is rather out-and-out economic colonialization. this neo-colonialist policy practised under the cloak of 'internationalism' is no different in essence from old-line imperialism, only the forms have changed and the tactics more cunning, that's all.

"the developing countries have learned through experience that only by strengthening their unity against imperialism and hegemonism and only by carrying out repeated struggle against aggression, subversion and plunder will they be able to break through the constraints, remove the obstacles and open up a broad road to industrialization."

wang yueh-yi said that "the practice of many developing countries proves that they should mainly rely on the strength and wisdom of their people, working actively at the same time to strengthen the militant unity and the mutual aid and co-operation among them."

he said, "the people of developing countries who have suffered greatly from aggression, exploitation and plunder fully realize that they will face many difficulties and obstacles and will have to put in a lot of work and sacrifices in order to clear away the mess left behind by imperialism and effect industrialization through self-reliance. they are even more aware, however, that if they do not base themselves on domestic resources and rely on themselves, it would be impossible to free themselves from dependence and surbordination and impossible to realize a truly independent industrialization."

he also pointed out: "the industrialization of developing countries is linked up with the development of the national economy as a whole. as we in china see it, it is very important that the overall policy for the development of the national economy should be one which takes agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor, and that there should be a proper handling of the relationship between various sectors of the national economy, especially

Reproduced from best available copy.

the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry."

he stressed that it is necessary for unido to pay heed to the voice of the developing countries.

prior to the opening of the session, the fourth session of the standing committee of unido was held from april 17 to 26.

in his speech at the session, chang hsien-wu, deputy representative of the chinese delegation, supported the just stand of numerous developing countries against imperialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national industry and their opposition to unido rendering assistance to the lon nol traitorous clique, israel, the saigon regime and the south korean regime. chang hsien-wu also took exception to unido's maintaining ties with other u.n. agencies which have so far still failed to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique.

Chinese Delegation Makes Statement on "International Cooperation in Cartography"

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 6, 1974)

a statement of the chinese delegation on the item "international cooperation in cartography" was read out by chinese representative wang tzu-chuan in his speech at today's meeting of the economic commission of the 56th session of the united nations economic and social council.

the statement says, "the chiang kai-shek clique participated in the first to the sixth united nations regional cartographic conferences for asia and the far east by usurping the name of china. its participation in these conferences and all the obligations they had undertaken are illegal and null and void."

it continues, "china did not send her representatives to attend the seventh united nations cartographic conference for asia and the far east. therefore, china is not bound by any resolutions adopted by the conference, and the chinese delegation reserves the right to comment on those resolutions after studying them. if the report of the seventh united nations cartographic conference for asia and the far east is to be put to the vote at the present session of the ecosoc, the chinese delegation will not participate in the vote."

the statement notes, "it was recommended in the relevant resolutions of the previous united nations cartographic conferences for asia and the far east that a so-called 'south china sea hydrographic commission' should be formed, and china's nansha islands and the sea areas around them have been included in the hydrographic plan of this commission. this is wrong. the chinese government has solemnly declared on many occasions that the nansha as well as hsisha, chungsha and tungsha islands have always been china's territory and that the people's republic of china has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and the sea areas around them. the chinese delegation asks the authorities concerned to take measures to stop the above-mentioned hydrographic plan of the so-called 'south china sea hydrographic commission' and ensure against similar occurrences."

27th World Health Assembly Opens in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 9, 1974)

the 27th world health assembly opened here on may 7 with the participation of representatives and observers from over 130 countries, regions and international organizations.

pouyan (iran) was elected president of the assembly.

the assembly will examine the 1973 report on the world health organization presented by its director-general and the organization's programme and budget estimates for 1975. it will decide the application for membership in the world health organization by the republic of guinea-bissau and for associate membership by namibia.

the assembly will examine the problems of health assistance to refugees in the middle east and to the liberation movements in southern africa.

on the agenda also are the problems: the health services for the population; the fight against communicable diseases and the pollution of the environment; as well as international cooperations in cancer research.

huang chia-szu, chief delegate of the chinese delegation to the assembly, made a speech at its plenary session today. he pointed out that the most essential condition for the people of the third world to develop national health services and improve the people's health is to rid themselves of aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-

colonialism, combat great-power hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy independently and by relying on the broad masses of the people. "for many countries, especially for the third world countries, if they want to develop their national economy and health services independently and self-reliantly, they must persevere in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism," he noted.

the chinese representative stressed, "the world health organization should serve the third world and its people, consider their opinions and try its best to satisfy their wishes and demands. this should be the main orientation of the work of the world health organization. many countries of the third world urge the world health organization to assist them, in the light of their respective specific conditions, in speedily changing the present medical and health conditions and improving the health of the broad masses of their people on the basis of self-reliance." he pointed out that these are just and reasonable requests, which the world health organization should seriously study and take active and effective measures to fulfil.

huang chia-szu said that the chinese people firmly support the arab and palestinian people in their just struggle against israeli zionism. "the world health organization should make serious investigation and expose truthfully the crimes of aggression and maltreatment committed by israel against the arab and palestinian people, and effectively increase its health aid to the middle east refugee."

he said that the world health organization should actively provide aid to the liberation movements in southern africa, which are fighting heroically for independence and liberation. "the liberation movements in southern africa representing the southern african people should be invited to participate in the discussions concerning themselves. the present assembly should immediately send an invitation to them. all the excuses attempting to obstruct their participation in the assembly are untenable," he stated.

referring to the application of the republic of guinea-bissau for admission to the world health organization, he said that the current assembly should express warm welcome to her and immediately approve her application. the current assembly should express warm welcome to, and approve, the application for namibia to be an associate member of the world health organization, he noted. he expressed warmly welcome to the common wealth of the bahamas as a new member of the world health organization.

the chinese representative told the assembly how china builds her health services in the rural areas, including the development of a contingent of new-type medical workers in china -- "barefoot doctor" -- and the cooperative medical service in the medical system, and how to organize urban medical workers to go to the countryside. the basic orientation of health work in china is to serve the worker-

peasant masses, to serve the majority of the people, he said.

the chinese representative concluded that the chinese delegation will strive for the positive results of the assembly.

during the discussion of the report of the committee on credentials at today's plenary session of the world health assembly, representatives of albania, china, romania and yugoslavia poined out that the presence of the so-called "representatives" of the lon nol traitorous clique is entirely illegal and that only the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legitimate government of cambodia representing the cambodian people.

many representatives stated that the unilateral presence of the saigon authorities is inappropriate. the chinese representative said that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam and that under the present circumstances, the unilateral presence of the saigon authorities at the assembly is inappropriate. the chinese representative sternly refuted the representative of the saigon authorities who brazenly vilified him in an address.

when a so-called "representative" of the lon nol clique spoke, all members of the chinese delegation walked out of the meeting hall.

UN Industrial Development Board Session Closes in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 15, 1974)

the eighth session of the united nations industrial development board closed here yesterday.

the session discussed the industrial development of the third world countries and questions confronting the united nations industrial development organization (unido). major victories won by the third world at the recent special session of the u.n. general assembly in their united struggle against hegemonism played an energetic role at the current session. many representatives of third world countries denounced the superpowers for their policies of aggression and plunder under the guise of "interdependence" and "international division of labour", which constitute serious obstacles to the industrialization of the developing countries. they expressed the strong aspirations of the third world countries for developing their national industries independently and through

self-reliance and for strengthening mutual assistance and cooperation among the developing countries. they put forward many reasonable proposals and demands for improving the work of unido.

the algerian representative said, the present international economic system is still dominated by the big powers. the exchanges between the poor and the rich countries remain to be on an unequal basis. the developing countries suffer from direct and indirect exploitation. he noted that the industrial development of the third world countries should mainly rely on their own efforts.

the mexican and kuwaiti representatives emphasized the importance of countries' exercising permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. the argentine representative pointed out that the imperialists and their transnational corporations are manipulating the markets at will. in these circumstances, it is almost impossible for the developing countries to realize industrialization.

representatives from tanzania, tunisia, jamaica and malaysia expressed strong dissatisfaction at the grave difficulties encountered by unido as a result of superpower control and monopoly.

the representatives of the superpowers were greatly annoyed at the denunciation by the representatives of third world countries. they could not but let it go. the representative of one superpower advocated "interdependence" instead of "confrontation" in the relations between the developing countries and imperialism. the representative of the other superpower unscrupulously bragged about his country's "aid" to developing countries and complained about "slanders" on it.

the chinese representative said that the second general conference of the united nations industrial development organization proposed to itself to work out an "international declaration on industrial development and cooperation" and a "comprehensive plan of action assisting the developing countries." if the two documents are to give full expression to the reasonable demands of the developing countries, the drafting work should be undertaken chiefly by the representatives of the developing countries. the just stand taken by the third world countries at many important international conferences, in particular at the special session of the united nations general assembly, calling for a thorough change of the old international economic relations and the establishment of a new international economic order, should form the basis of the two documents.

the chinese representative stressed the need to adopt the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, equality, mutual benefit and helping supply each other's wants, in order that international cooperation may truly help the industrialization of the developing countries. the superpowers, who thrive on exploiting and plundering

others, preach what they call "inter-dependence", "international division of labour" and "ensure the interests of all countries". these, in plain words, are designed to perpetuate the international economic relations founded on the basis of inequality, control and exploitation. in the present-day world, some people keep repeating falsehood of every kind while committing one evil after another. obviously they are the arch international exploiters and oppressors of modern times, but they present themselves as "friends of the developing countries". evidently they are despots bullying others and committing aggression everywhere, yet they deck themselves out as "saviours" and "benefactors" of the developing countries. these people often make use of the united nations platform to brag shamelessly about their "aid" to the developing countries. such false friends, for all their fine cloaks and demagogy, are more dangerous than avowed enemies, the chinese representative noted.

expounding china's principled stand on the long-range strategy of unido, the chinese representative pointed out that the strategy should fully embody the reasonable suggestions and just demands of the developing countries and the aims set forth in the "declaration" and the "programme of action" adopted at the special session of the u.n. general assembly. in order to attain the purpose of "helping, promoting and accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries," unido should make efforts to render appropriate and effective assistance to the third world countries, helping them to develop independent national industries.

the chinese delegation, he said, has serious reservations on these two proposals -- "to help the developing countries in the formulation and implementation of their industrial policy and strategy" and "to promote investment" -- as put forth by the group of highly-qualified experts of the long-range strategy. these proposals do not correspond to the actual needs of the developing countries and may be used by some people with ulterior motives as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries and to undermine their state sovereignty.

after struggles, the session adopted, among others, a draft resolution on the "implementation of the decisions of the special session of the united nations general assembly."

when the draft resolution was under discussion, the chinese representative stressed that from now on, all unido activities should adhere to the purpose proposed in the "declaration" and the "programme of action" of the special session of the u.n. general assembly. he also pointed out that the draft resolution involves the world bank and the international monetary fund which, under superpower dictate, have been exerting economic pressure on some third world countries and have not yet

expulsed from them representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique in accordance with related u.n. decisions. he sternly denounced these two organizations for pursuing a policy of creating "two chinas" and of hostility against the chinese people. china will not take part in any activity sponsored by these organizations, he stressed.

UN Economic and Social Council Holds Session

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 18, 1974)

the 56th session of the united nations economic and social council, which opened on april 22, concluded yesterday.

the session had extensive discussions on anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism as well as on a number of international economic and social questions.

it yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution on a "decade for action to combat racism and racial discrimination" put forward by a number of third world countries. the resolution reflects the strong will of the people of the third world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, zionism, racism and racial discrimination, and manifests their firm resolution to carry this just struggle through to the end.

in the course of discussion on the draft resolution, representatives of third world countries denounced israeli zionism and the south african and the southern rhodesian authorities for their racist crimes, and the portuguese authorities for their savage colonialist policy in southern africa.

the representatives of a number of african countries expressed sympathy and concern with the southern african people still under the yoke of colonialism, and voiced firm support for their liberation struggle.

speaking at the session, chinese representative wang tzu-chuan expressed support for the draft resolution. he exposed and condemned the colonialist authorities and racist regimes in southern africa for having intensified their bloody repression of the indigenous people, and warmly praised the brilliant victories won by the oppressed peoples in these areas in the just struggle for their own liberation. he said, "the victories won by the people of southern africa are an encouragement to the people of the whole world. but colonialism, racism and all reactionary forces are bound to put up desperate struggles and make counter-attacks before their final collapse. consequently, the people of southern

africa will have to carry on protracted arduous struggles of all forms, including armed struggle, and must be prepared to smash any conspiracies and plots by the enemy."

he emphasized that "the only way to the liberation of southern africa is to respect the indigenous people's right to self-determination and give vigorous political, moral and material support to them in their just struggle to overthrow the colonialist authorities and racist regimes and to win liberation, so that they can obtain complete national independence free from any interference of imperialist forces. we cannot accept and firmly oppose anything that runs counter to this principle."

the plague of racial discrimination and apartheid in southern africa is not an isolated phenomenon. it is closely connected with the imperialist policies of aggression and colonization, he pointed out, therefore, to eradicate the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid, it is imperative for the people in southern africa to combine their national liberation struggle with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

wang tzu-chuan concluded by saying that "the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with the sufferings of the people in southern africa and firmly support their just struggles. we will, as always, render them support and assistance in various fields within our capability until they win complete victory."

27th World Health Assembly Concludes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 23, 1974)

the 27th world health assembly which opened on may 7 concluded here today.

representatives and observers from over 130 countries, regions and international organizations attended the assembly. during the debates and discussions, many representatives condemned the crimes committed by imperialism, colonialism, racism and zionism. they also expressed firm support for the national liberation movements.

by a vote of 81 in favour and two (including the united states) against, the assembly adopted a resolution on assistance to the national liberation movements in southern africa, which requests the world health organization (w.h.o.) to take action immediately to provide health assistance to peoples in the liberated areas of

Reproduced from best available copy.

colonial territories in africa. by a vote of 77 in favour to one (israel) against, the assembly adopted another resolution requesting the w.h.o. to take necessary steps to invite representatives of the national liberation movements in southern africa, which are recognized by the organization of african unity or the league of arab states, to attend w.h.o. meetings and other activities in the capacity of observers.

another resolution adopted by the assembly on health assistance to refugees in the middle east denounced israel for continuing to refuse to allow palestinian refugees to return to their homelands thus gravely affecting their physical and mental health.

the assembly also adopted a resolution admitting the republic of guinea-bissau as full member and namibia as associate member of the w.h.o.

at the meetings, the syrian and lebanese representatives accused the israeli aggressors of attacking their cities and peaceful villages, killing and mutilating children and women and of barbarously torturing prisoners. many representatives strongly denounced israeli zionists for their repeated aggressions and massacres in palestine and in the middle east.

the chinese representative said in his speech that "the w.h.o. should stand for justice to expose the crimes of israel's aggression against the arab and palestinian peoples, and its crimes of maltreatment of inhabitants in the occupied areas. the w.h.o. should increase its health assistance to the middle east refugees and displaced persons."

the chinese representative continued, "being one of the specialized agencies of the united nations, the w.h.o. should earnestly implement a series of correct resolutions adopted by the general assembly and the economic and social council opposing colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and take every possible measure to give moral and material support to the national liberation movements of the people in southern africa. he emphasized that the w.h.o. should invite representatives of national liberation movements to attend meetings during discussions on related matters. he said, "they are the genuine representatives of the people there, and the assembly should listen to their voices and give serious consideration to their demands."

many representatives referred to the question of promoting national health services in the developing countries, particularly a basic health service and training of health workers in rural regions.

huang chia-szu, chief delegate of the chinese delegation to the assembly, made a report on "citizen participation in preserving and restoring human environment". chinese

delegate wang kuei-chen, "barefoot-doctor" of the chiang chen people's commune of chuan sha county, shanghai, introduced in a commission discussion the development of a contingent of new-type medical workers in china -- "barefoot-doctors". dr. tung chien-hua, adviser to the chinese delegation, gave an account of the active role played by chinese traditional medicine in protecting people's health and improving human environment.

discussing an amendment to the rules of procedure of the assembly, the chinese delegation expressed the hope that further steps would be taken as early as possible to adopt chinese as a working language of the w.h.o.

UN Security Council Decides to Set Up UN Disengagement Observer Force

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 31, 1974)

the united nations security council decided in a resolution today to set up a u.n. disengagement observer force (undof) to be stationed in the area of separation between syrian and israeli troops. the u.s. and soviet representatives voted for the resolution.

the representatives of china and iraq did not participate in the voting.

at the request of the united states, the security council met yesterday to discuss a u.s. draft resolution on the setting up of undof. the soviet union was highly dissatisfied with the u.s. for its single-handed dealing with syrian-israeli troop disengagement to the exclusion of the soviet union. the meeting was delayed for nearly four hours by backstage bargaining. because no deal was reached in the bargaining the soviet representative y.a. malik quarrelled with the u.s. representative john scali at the meeting which adjourned after a few minutes as representatives of other countries were reluctant to speak. the soviet and the u.s. representatives intensified their backstage bargaining during the adjournment. when the security council met again today, the original u.s. draft resolution became a joint u.s.-soviet draft resolution.

before the draft resolution was put to vote, chinese representative chuang yen explained china's principled position.

he said, "the crux of the middle east question lies in the aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples carried out by israeli zionism with the

support and abetment of the two superpowers and the frantic contention between the two superpowers for hegemony in their selfish interests. consequently, to seek a fundamental solution of the middle east question, it is imperative to stop the hegemonism and power politics practised by the two superpowers in this region, eliminate all their interferences in the middle east affairs, demand israeli withdrawal from the occupied arab territories and restore completely to the palestinian people their national rights. before the realization of the above objectives, a 'just and lasting peace' in the middle east is out of the question."

"the chinese government and people," he said, "firmly support the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories, regain their national rights and oppose superpower hegemonism." "we believe" that they "will strengthen their unity, persevere in struggle, gradually remove the obstacles along their road of advance, break through superpower manipulation and control and finally realize their national aspirations," he added.

chuang yen noted that china has always held her principled position on the dispatch of troops in the name of the united nations. he said: "it is only out of consideration for the present attitude of the victim of aggression that the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution before us." he requested the president of the security council to place on official record china's position of dissociation from the matter.

Subject Index

Cambodia

Chuang Yen, 51, 53.

Code of Conduct for Liner Conference

Chou Chiu-yen, 26.

Decolonization

Wu Miao-fa, 13, 20-21, 28-29.

ECAFE

Chi Lung, 18-19;
Huang Ming-ta, 14-17, 22-23, 24;
Wang Tien-tse, 24.

Inclusion of Chinese among UN Working Languages

Huang Hua, 4-5.

International Cooperation in Cartography

Wang Tzu-chuan, 60-61.

Middle East

Chuang Yen, 26-27, 45-46, 69-70.

South Africa

Chuang Yen, 53.

UN Commission on Status of Women

Li Su-wen, 1-4, 7-8.

UN Economic and Social Council

Wang Tzu-chuan, 66-67.

UN Industrial Development Organization

Wang Yueh-yi, 58-60, 64-66.

UN Population Commission

Hsu Li-chang, 9-11.

UN Special Session

Chang Tsien-hua, 49-50;
Chou Nan, 40, 42-43;
Huang Hua, 54-57;
Teng Hsiao-ping, 29-38.

World Health Organization

Chen Hai-feng, 6, 7;
Huang Chia-szu, 61-63, 68.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X741231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680